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Additional content. late March 2025. Magnetism and magnets and their relation to energetic and conserved matter. Plasma and its relation to energetic matter.
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Conservative matter becomes the mother of energetic matter. Attractive matter becomes the mother of repulsive matter. The highest level of conservative matter in a universe is a super giant star located in the center of that universe. The highest living thing in a biological world is, after all, female.
Additional content. Mid-June 2025. A new integration and summary of various insights from different fields of astrophysics that have become specialized and fragmented. The new overall picture of astrophysics that this brings about. A summary of that.
Additional content. Mid-June 2025. Comparison between quantum mechanics and qualum mechanics. The need for qualum mechanics to become the new mainstream in future physics. Its relevance to astrophysics and molecular dynamics.
Additional content. Late June 2025. The relationship between thermal energy and kinetic energy. The relationship between the generation of light heat and conservation and energy. The relationship between the generation of light heat and its centrality in the world. Methods for visualizing the various properties of matter.
Additional Content. Late October 2025. An energy-dominant society is virtuality-dominant, driven by the management of virtual assets. A conservation-dominant society is physicality-dominant, driven by the accumulation of physical assets. Typically developing individuals operate within conservation, while individuals with developmental disabilities operate within energy. In the biological realm, conservation-oriented living things are the principal deities, main houses, and owners; energy-oriented living things are the attendant deities, lodgers, and wild horses.
Related information about my books.

- My major books. A comprehensive summary of their contents. The purpose of the author's writing and the methodology used to achieve it.
- References.
- All the books I've written. A list of them.
- The contents of my books. The process of automated translation of them.
- My biography.

MATTER IN GENERAL, BEHAVIOR AND SOCIETY. APPLICATION TO LIVING THINGS AND HUMANS.

IWAO OTSUKA

Matter in general, behavior and society. Application to living things and humans.
Iwao Otsuka

Overall summary description. October 2024.

The general social theories of matters and living things that I have generated so far. An overall summary account of them. An explanation of their social significance and usefulness.
October 2024. Iwao Otsuka.

The material world consists of the following two forces.

In each particle.
--
Conservative force.
The force that stops things. Brake. The power to slow things down. The power to immobilize things. The power to make things move slightly.
The power to slow things down. The power to bring things to a standstill. The power to follow the precedent of things. The power to cool things. The power to calm things down. The power to restrain things. The power to make things gloomy. The power to subdue things. The power to make things negative. The power to restrain and prohibit things.
The power to lower things. The power to lower the temperature of things. The power to lower the position of things.
The power to maintain the status quo. The power to preserve the status quo. The power to restore. The power to heal. The power to maintain. The power to replenish. The power to restore.
The power to protect oneself. The power to do only what is safe.

The power to be oriented to be at the center or hub of the whole world.
The power to absorb and absorb things. The power to store and accumulate things. The power to hold things. The power to weigh things. The power to make things surplus. The power to make things obese. The power to rent out one's possessions.
The power to move inward. The power to separate the inside of a thing from the outside. The power to confine things to the inside. The power to shut things outward. The power to close an opening. The power to make things private. The power to conceal things. The power to make things confidential. The power to make things exclusive. Surface tension. The power to make things two sides of the same coin. The power to move between the superficial assertion of cleanliness and the internal pollution, impurity, and stagnation. The power to defend. The power to suppress and subdue.
The power to confine. The power to conceal. The power to remain local. Immunity.
--
Energy.
The power to move things. Gas pedal. The power to speed things up. The power to move things.
The power to accelerate things. The power to make things progress and evolve. The power to heat things up. The power to make things boil. The power to make things burn. The power to make things cheerful. The power to make things active. The power to make things positive. The power to set things free.
The power to elevate things. The power to raise the temperature of things. The power to raise the position of things.
The power to change the status quo. The power to destroy the status quo. The power to work. The power to earn. The power to make things irreversible.
The power to exhaust oneself. The power to lethally injure oneself. The power to move with abandon. The power to take risks.
The power to direct the universal distribution of the whole world. The power to release things. The power to spread things. The power to consume things. The power to lighten things. The power to make things scarce. The power to consume things. The power to temporarily borrow things belonging to others.
The power to move outward. The power to diffuse things. The power to liberate things. The power to perforate things. The power

to open things up. The power to make things public. The power to expose things. The power to expose things. The power to dissolve the surface of things. The power to eliminate the two sides of things. The power to move with frankness.
The power to attack. The power to run amok.
The power to release. The power to disclose. The power to spread around the world. The power to infect.
--

In between multiple particles.
--
Attractive force.
The force of mutual attraction. The force that brings them closer together and joins and fuses them. The force of connection. The force of adhesion and cohesion. The power to fuse with each other. The power to assemble one another. The power to serialize each other. The power to analogize each other. The power to totalize one another. The power to materialize the self. The power to try to exist as a wet mass with each other.
The power to depend on each other. The power to unite and merge with each other. The power to harmonize with each other. The power to identify with each other. The power to homogenize each other.
The power to move toward the center or center. The power to pull each other down.
The power to absorb and store external resources inwardly. The power to own, store, and accumulate as the origin of capitalism. The driving force to achieve wealth and abundance.
The power to exercise tyrannical control.
--
Repulsion.
The power to repel one another. The power to separate from one another. The power to separate from one another. Forces that cut each other. Forces that fragment one another. The power to digitize one another. The power to individuate one another. The power to virtualize the self. The power to exist as dry powder particles.
The power to be independent and self-reliant. The power to move freely as individuals, unbound to one another. The power to

diversify each other. The power to heterogenize each other. The power to engage in mutual criticism.
The power to try to distribute universally and globally. The power to move freely with one another.
The power to release, externally, internal resources, converting them into energy. The power to consume and deplete. The power to achieve poverty and pleasure.
The power to exercise violent domination.
--

The power of conservation to bring about a force of attraction between individuals. The force of attraction bringing about a conserving force on those individuals.
That energy brings repulsion between individuals. That repulsion brings energy to those individuals.
--
That conservation and attraction are closely related to each other in their existence.
That energy and repulsion are closely related to each other in their existence.
--

In matter in general.
--
Conservative force. Attractive forces. An object or individual that is moved by those forces. That which is a conservative substance.
It must be a liquid or solid. That it is a living thing in general.
In living things. It must be a living cell. It must be a female or an ovum. It is a member of a sedentary lifestyle society. It is a member of a female-dominated society.
Example. China. Russia. Japan. Korea. Southeast Asian countries. People in those societies.
--
Energy. Repulsion. An object or individual that is moved by those forces. It must be an energetic substance.
That it is a gas.

In living things. It must be a virus. It must be a male or sperm. It must be a member of a mobile lifestyle society. It must be a member of a male-dominated society.
Example. Western countries. Middle Eastern countries. People in those societies.
--

They are social taboos in societies driven by conservation and attraction forces. They must be the following.
The overt exercise of energy or repulsion.
Example. To move in an individualistic manner. To operate in a liberal manner. To rebel and criticize. To expose internal affairs. Violent domination.
They are social taboos in a sedentary society. They are social taboos in a female-dominated society.
Example. They are social taboos in China, Russia, Korea, and Japan.
--
They are social taboos in societies driven by energy and repulsion. They must be the following.
The overt use of conservation or attraction forces.
Example. To move collectivistically and totalitarianly. To move by control and prohibition. To force internal harmony. To move in secrecy. To exercise tyrannical control.
They are social taboos in a society with a mobile lifestyle. They are social taboos in male-dominated societies.
Example. They are social taboos in Western and Middle Eastern countries.
--

Living things.
That it is a type of conservative substance.
It is a substance driven by self-conservation and self-conservation. It is a substance that is solely oriented toward increasing and augmenting its internal reserves. It is a capitalist-driven substance.
Example. Self-propagation in living things. That it is an act of self-reproduction and self-backup to ensure self-conservation and self-

conservation.
It is a substance that continually consumes external resources in order to maintain such properties.
It is a substance that continually requires such external resources in order to maintain such properties.
It is a substance that needs to continually acquire and absorb such external resources.
It is a substance that continually needs energetic action to acquire such external resources.
Energetic action.
It is to wedge externally. It is to drill externally. It is externally hammering with a pickaxe or hammer.
It is to vandalize externally.
It is to earn money. It is to work. It is to destroy. It is to alter.

--
Living things.
That it is a dialectical substance that simultaneously requires and simultaneously embraces such mutually contradictory functions of conservation and energetics.

In the possession of such contradictory duality of conservation and energetics in the living thing.
--
The biological individual that is primarily responsible for conservatism. It must be a female or an ovum. It is the living cell.
It is the royalty in the living thing. It is the being that shows the essence in the living thing. It is the mainstream existence in a living thing.
It is a being that stays in the realm of ease, comfort, and safety, more suitable for self-conservation and self-conservation.
It is a being that exclusively possesses the facilities for self-reproduction and resource possession in an living thing.
It is a being that is able to rent out such self-occupied internal facilities to males, sperm, and viruses.
It is the existence of an investor who can live elegantly with unearned income. It is a wealthy and prosperous being, like a landowner, a factory owner, or a banker.

It is essentially a higher and superior being in the biological world.
A typical example of the society they form. The society of agricultural sedentary peoples. That it is characteristic of a society of conservation and restoration. That it is characteristic of a society of gravitation subjects. That it is characteristic of a female-dominated society.
--
The biological individual that is primarily energetic or destructive. It is a male or sperm. It must be a virus.

It is to be a byway in the living thing. It must be an entity that exhibits incidental characteristics in the living thing. It is a non-mainstream existence in a living thing.
It is an existence that can only play an active role in a harsh, unpleasant, and dangerous area that is better suited to death by abandonment or defeat.
It is a being that has no choice but to borrow the facilities for self-reproduction and resource possession from the female, the ovum, and the living cell.
It is an entrepreneurial existence that toils and labors ceaselessly. It is an impoverished existence, just like a peasant, a factory worker, or a debtor.
It is essentially a lower and inferior being in the biological world.
--

A living individual that is primarily responsible for energetic and destructive properties. Male or sperm. Viruses.
The perfect conditions for them to recover and reverse such a miserable social position, above. It must consist of the following.
--
Living under living conditions that require more energetic and mobile lifestyles. Living in an environment that requires a mobile lifestyle.
--
An environment in which the possession of conservation or immobility is more detrimental to survival. Living under such a specific environment.
Example. Life in arid regions. Life of nomads. Life of pastoralists

with grazing. Examples. Life of people in Western and Middle Eastern countries.
--
Their particular characteristics of discreteness, granularity, lightness, and openness. To create new living environments that require more of these qualities.
To create a new living environment in which the use of digital and virtual information is mainstream.
Example.
The Internet information network society led by contemporary Western countries.
It shall be characterized by energetic and destructive societies. It is a characteristic of a repulsion-driven society. It is a characteristic of male-dominated society.
--

Living in such a mobile lifestyle. The major side effects, restrictions, constraints, and distortions of social values that this brings about for these individuals. They are as follows.
Example. In the case of humans. In the case of people in societies with mobile lifestyles. In the case of people in male-dominated societies. Examples. Western countries. Middle Eastern countries.
Other species of living things with physical functions that are very similar to their own. Other species of living things that share a high degree of homogeneity with themselves. Cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and goats as large mammals.
The need to raise a large number of these other species in a grazing lifestyle.
The need to frequently slaughter these other species to meet their own nutritional needs.
That it is necessary to
Frequent slaughter of living things of the same nature as themselves, essentially companionable and equivalent to themselves.
The inability to avoid such acts in their lives.
Such killing. Such killing.
The frequent occurrence of such acts, as they are, repeatedly causes serious burdens and damage to their own psyche.

As a result.
Their own psyche will be destroyed and their own survival will be in jeopardy.
In order to avoid such destruction of their own psyche, they will have no choice but to abstain from the following acts as social taboos.
--
To view themselves and the other living things to be slaughtered within the common framework of the living thing in general.
To regard themselves and the other living things to be slaughtered as homogeneous beings, as fellow beings and equals, without distinction.
--
Even more fundamentally. In order to avoid such destruction of their own minds, they have no choice but to abstain from the following acts as social taboos.
--
To view themselves and all other species, except themselves, within the common framework of the living thing in general.
To regard themselves and all other species, except themselves, as homogeneous beings, as fellow beings and equals, without distinction.
--
Or. To avoid such destruction of their own minds, they will have no choice but to abstain from the following acts as social taboos.
--
To view their own psyche and the psyches of all other species, except their own, within the framework of a common, general biological nervous system.
To regard their own nervous system and the nervous systems of all other species, except their own, as equal and of the same quality, without distinction.
--

The result is a system of values that they have unavoidably developed.
It is a type of socially accepted idea that makes a sharp distinction between human beings and other kinds of living things.

When making a stark distinction between human beings and other types of living things. Only the following two options should exist.
--
To place humans above all other kinds of living things. The content must be comfortable enough for humans. The choice is a good one.
To place humans below all other kinds of living things. The content is too humiliating for humans. The choice must be avoided.
--
Therefore, humans have no choice but to choose To place humans above all other kinds of living things.

In the end.
It is a type of social convention that places humans above all other kinds of living things.
Examples. Monotheism, such as Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
Such a system of values. It is based on a distorted viewpoint that never attempts to face the truth of biological and human society.
The result. Such a system of values.
It is acting as a major obstacle or fetter for the future progress of biological research and human research.
It has become very unhelpful and detrimental to the future progress of biological and human research.
The case study.
In contemporary sociology in Western countries. The continued struggle to grasp the biological aspect of human beings in a thoroughly detestable and exclusionary manner.
A case study.
Feminism. To deliberately ignore the existence of sex differences between males and females, and to persistently advocate the ideal of gender equality.
Political correctness. The social impeachment and elimination of researchers who explicitly state the existence of sex differences between males and females as sexists.

A way of life that does not require much of the above distorted value system in order to live. Agrarian life. A sedentary lifestyle that lives mainly by growing plants.
A society with such a sedentary lifestyle. A female-dominated

society that prioritizes immobility over mobility.
A concrete example. China. Russia. Korea. Japan. Southeast Asian countries.
In such a life.
Human beings and plants are quite dissimilar in nature. Humans and plants are sufficiently dissimilar to each other.
Even if humans kill plants, it will not cause too much psychological burden.
That such a society needs to be liberated from the above distorted values peculiar to the mobile lifestyle.
For the people of such a society, it is necessary to construct a new value system with the following contents.
--
To see themselves and all other living things, except themselves, in a common, general framework of life.
To see themselves and all other species, except themselves, as homogeneous beings, as fellow beings and equals, without distinction.
--
To view their own psyche and the psyches of all other species, except themselves, within the framework of the common, general nervous system of all living things.
To regard their own nervous systems and the nervous systems of all other species, except their own, as homogeneous and equal, without distinction.
--
And more ultimately.
To view themselves and all other matter, except themselves, in a common, general framework of matter.
To regard themselves and all other kinds of matter, except themselves, as homogeneous beings, as fellow beings and equals, without distinction.
--

The construction of such a new system of values. It is a product of the unknown, which until now has hardly been explicitly realized.
The realization of such a system is my life's work for the rest of my life.
The content of such a system is the main theme of my writings to date.

Novelty in my theory. late December 2024.

The novelty and innovativeness of the content of the current e-books I have produced to date in relation to existing ideas, thoughts, and theories.
The appealing points of the contents of the various e-books I have produced so far.
A brief summary of them.
They are as follows.

The root of the sex difference between males and females has been identified in one way. The significance of the occurrence of sexual reproduction.
The occurrence of such sex differences. The occurrence of such sexual reproduction.
That they originated from the built-in nature of the dialectical substance in living things.
The original nature of living things is conservativeness.
However. That living things constantly require the consumption of various resources in order to maintain their own state of self-conservation. Example. Oxygen. Water. Food. Nutrients.
Result. Living things need to replenish the resources they have consumed and run short in their own bodies.
To do so, living things constantly need to perform actions that alter and destroy the surrounding environment, such as resource exploration, resource excavation, resource extraction, and waste disposal.
The desire to acquire such resources is the root cause of the spatial migration of living things.
The desire to acquire such resources is the root cause of the living things' acts of environmental modification and destruction.
When such resource acquisition is satisfied to some extent in a stable and constant manner. The living things immediately cease

their spatial migratory behavior and shift to a sedentary lifestyle.
Example. When a plant that lives by photosynthesis sprouts in a well-lit area with easy access to water, it takes root.
Example. People who live on the move, when they reach a place where they can produce food stably using such plants, settle down and continue their agricultural life.

It is essential for living things to constantly procure and acquire the resources necessary for their own survival from the external environment.
Therefore, it is inevitable that living things, which are supposed to move exclusively in a conservative manner, must constantly and unavoidably perform energetic actions.
As a result. The following situations will be newly brought about in the living thing.
The emergence of a conflict between conservation and energetics within the living thing.
The emergence of the need for a social division of labor within the living thing that will bring such internal conflicts to a halt.
Functional differentiation between individuals that operate primarily on conservation and individuals that operate primarily on energetics within the living thing. The accidental and automatic occurrence of such functional differentiation based on an anomaly during gene duplication.
The social division of labor within biological societies between females, as living things of conservation, and males, as living things of energetics.
Within the biological society, the female as a conservative living thing is the mainstream and the male as an energetic living thing is a side stream.
The female, as the living thing of conservation, emphasizes her own weakness to a greater extent. That is, the spirit of humility.
The male, as an energetic living thing, is to emphasize his own mightiness to a greater degree. This is the spirit of self-assertion.

That the ultimate simplicity and conciseness in the material world has been pinpointed in one way or another.
That there are only two choices in the material world: energetic

matter and conservative matter.
That there are only two choices in the material world: repulsion as the driving force of energeticity and attraction as the driving force of conservativeness.
There are only two choices in the material world: one is oriented toward self-universalization based on energetics, and the other is oriented toward acquiring a central position in the world based on conservativeness.

I have discovered the usefulness of applying such knowledge to living things.
There are only two choices in the biological world: the male as an energetic living thing and the female as a conservative living thing.
There are only two choices in the biological world: the male, who is solely oriented toward globalism, and the female, who is solely oriented toward gaining a central position in the world.
In the biological world, there are only two choices: a male-dominated society that emphasizes the idea of energetics, and a female-dominated society that emphasizes the idea of conservation.
In the biological world, there are only two choices: violent domination through the use of repulsion as the energetic force, and tyrannical domination through the use of attraction as the conserving force.
Violent domination prevails in male-dominated societies, while tyrannical domination prevails in female-dominated societies.
The usefulness of applying such knowledge of the biological world to human societies has been determined.
Example.
I have discovered the roots of the ideological conflicts between Western countries and China and Russia.
They can be explained simply as the ideological conflict between countries that emphasize the idea of energetics and those that emphasize the idea of conservatism.

I have identified the root of darkness in the material world.
That it is brought about by the exercise of surface tension on the external world in the conservative materials.
That it is the exercise of self-shielding property of conservative

matter against the external world.
The result. That their own interior is hermetically sealed and no light can penetrate.
That by doing so, they bring about darkness to themselves.
Dark matter. It is, after all, a conservative substance.
Living things as conservative matter. That they are a kind of dark matter.
Human beings as living things. That they are a kind of dark matter.
Their mind is filled with darkness.
Their psyche is filled with internal darkness, which is called privacy-oriented.
Their psyche has no built-in lightness.
Their luminosity comes exclusively from the external environment around them.
That luminosity for them is brought about exclusively by the relatively energetic males inside them.
Females, who are relatively conservative within them, use such males as lighting tools to solve their problems in life.
The relatively self-conservative female, in turn, puts all the dangerous and harsh work on the male. while she herself remains settled in a greenhouse-like space where she is comfortable, safe, and ease in life.
When the males are worn out and wounded, they are to be restored to their original state by performing maintenance, nourishment, and healing acts on them.
By making such actions a routine, the males are ostensibly revered as saviors, but they are kept on a rope as convenient livestock.
The application of such individual-level movements to the social level. It consists of the following.
The living things of the female-dominated society, who are relatively more conservative, will use the living things of the male-dominated society as tools to solve problems in their lives.
The female-dominated society will improve the output of the male-dominated society to a higher quality, dramatically increase the final degree of perfection, and continue to mass-produce the output as a mass-produced product for the entire biological world at an overwhelmingly low cost.
By doing so, living things in female-dominated societies will ultimately turn the output of such male-dominated societies into their own assets, and take over the shares of the output of such

male-dominated societies.
By doing so, the living things of the female-dominated society reduce the competitiveness and influence of the living things of the male-dominated society in the biological world.
In doing so, female-dominated societies will instead continue to reign as the new center of the biological world.
By making such actions routine, these male-dominated living things are ostensibly worshipped as saviors, but kept on the ropes at hand as useful livestock.
Example. In modern and contemporary human societies.
That Japan, China, and South Korea continue to blindly and mercilessly swallow and imitate all the advanced science and technology of Western nations, ostensibly with the utmost respect.
These female-oriented countries continue to fundamentally destroy the foundation of industrial production in the Western countries by mass-producing and supplying industrial products to the world market at low cost by independently upgrading the content of the science and technology acquired by such wholesale swallowing.
The result. Western countries have been forced to shift to the fields of finance and information and communication technology.

Such a conservative substance as a dark substance.
The more the center of such a mass of conservative matter goes, the greater the gravitational force and the higher the pressure becomes.
When the gravitational force increases and the pressure becomes high. The motion of each particle composing the mass is strongly suppressed as it approaches the center of the mass, and is converted into vibration and heat.
Result. The more the center of the mass of such a conservative substance, the higher the heat.
Result. The center of such a hyperthermalized mass of conservative becomes luminous, even though it is dark in nature.
When such hyperthermalization extends to the surface of the mass of the conservative. The entire mass of such hyperthermalized conservative material becomes luminous.
Example. A giant star shines very brightly relative to its surroundings.
This can be seen as a luminosity of dark matter.

The root of the genesis of capitalism in the material world has been identified in one way or another.
The spirit of capitalism.
That it is brought about by the exercise of the gravitational force in conservative matter that draws other surrounding individuals to itself.
It is brought about by the exercise of the gravitational force in the conservative substance that tries to accumulate other surrounding substances to itself.
That it is realized in the conservative substances as follows.
The attempt to multiply the accumulated mass of such substances by taking the substances they themselves have already accumulated as a starting point.
An accelerating increase in the amount of gravitational force exerted by themselves on other matter in their surroundings.

That living things are a type of conservative matter. Therefore.
Living things in general act in the spirit of capitalism.
The spirit of capitalism.
That it is a universal spirit in the various cormorant living things that pursue accelerated self-propagation. Example. Massive plankton blooms in nutrient-rich lakes.
It is not at all unique to Western modern human society.

That the greater the internally accumulated mass of such a conservative substance, the greater and faster the subsequent capital increase of that substance.
The result. Such a conservative substance becomes more and more greedy in his own capital increase. The increase in the degree of greed does not stop even when he himself becomes extremely wealthy.
When the total mass accumulated by such a conservative substance becomes huge beyond a certain level. That there will be no one else who can stop the process of his own capital increase.
The result. Such super-wealthy super-conservative will cause a huge self-explosion and self-destruct.
Example. A supergiant star will eventually self-destruct, causing a supernova explosion.

The application of such content to the analysis of biological societies.
The greater the internally accumulated assets in such a living thing, the greater the subsequent acceleration of the degree of capital increase in that living thing.
The result. The living thing becomes more and more greedy in his own capital accumulation. The increase in the degree of greed will not stop even when he himself becomes super-rich.
The result is that such a super-wealthy living thing will continue to rob the living things around him of their assets. Such super-wealthy living things will become even richer. All the surrounding living things will be impoverished at an accelerated rate.
The result. An irreversibly large economic disparity will arise among them.
When the total assets accumulated by such a super-wealthy living thing grows beyond a certain size. That there will be no other being, including himself, who can stop the process of his own capital accumulation.
The result. Such a super-wealthy living thing will cause a huge self-explosion in terms of assets, and will disappear itself in terms of the amount of assets it holds.
That is. Such super-wealthy living things will eventually go supernova in terms of assets and self-destruct. This is what is expected in the future.
Such a super-wealthy living thing will not be able to stop the occurrence of such an explosion by itself.
That until that final moment, the growing economic disparity between the super-rich living things and the rest will continue unabated and to the utmost limit.

Example. Humans as a type of such living thing. The super-rich people in the modern world.
They will eventually go supernova in terms of assets and destroy themselves. That such an event is certain to occur in the near future.
That they themselves will be unable to do anything effective until such an event occurs.
The rest very poor people will also be unable to take any effective measures until such an event occurs.

Until the end of time, the growing economic disparity between the very rich and the rest of the population will continue unabated and to the utmost limit.

Example. Humans as a kind of living thing. Those in the modern world who criticize capitalism while leading socialism and communism. Example. The leadership of the Communist Party of China and North Korea.
They criticize the act of capital accumulation in money and are eager to eliminate economic disparities in such areas.
However. They themselves, by focusing on the formation, maintenance, and development of social bonds, are unaffected by the accumulation of capital in social relations and the transmission of such capital to the next generation.
They thereby become socially wealthy and privileged in a non-explicit way.
By doing so, they have become, unintentionally, the embodiment of a different type of capitalism.

That I have located, in passing, the roots of the emergence of authoritarianism in the material world.
The spirit of authoritarianism.
That it derives from the nature of the conservatives, who have the following behaviors.
Blindly swallow up the initiatives of other substances that are stronger and more powerful than they are themselves. Example. When a heavy stone is thrown into the surface of a lake, the surface of the lake water will blindly swallow the heavy stone whole and the heavy stone will sink below the surface of the water.
To be blindly obedient and submissive to the actions of other substances that have a power stronger and greater than their own.
Completely disregard and remain totally unmoved by the actions of other substances that are weaker and less powerful than they are.
To reduce their inward influence to zero by continuing to totally reject and shut out inward acceptance of such lighter and less powerful substances. Example. When light dry fallen leaves are thrown into the surface of a lake, the surface of the lake water should continue to shut out the fallen leaves, keeping them on the

surface of the water.
To completely nullify, at all times, any action from other substances that are weaker and less powerful than themselves.
And in so doing, tyrannize over other substances that are weaker and less powerful than themselves.
Liquid. A drop of water. Lake or sea water. Living things in general. Females. Female-dominated society. Societies with sedentary lifestyles. They are all conserved substances, and therefore to operate in a spirit of authoritarianism.

I have identified the root cause of social hierarchy in the material world.
That it is the presence or absence of possession.
The magnitude, persistence, and agility of the forces of attraction and repulsion that can be exercised.
The competence or vested interest in the exercise of attraction and repulsion between material individuals.
The resources, assets, and facilities that are the source of intersubstantial attraction and repulsion.
Their owners or occupants who become social superiors by winning in mutual competition or struggle.
Their non-owners or lessees become socially subordinate by losing mutual competition and struggle.

The root of the emergence of social hierarchy in the material world.
That it is a matter of cost-effectiveness in possessions.
The owner of a product with good cost performance wins the mutual competition and struggle and becomes the social superior.
The owner of a product with poor cost performance loses in mutual competition and struggle and becomes a social underdog.

The social superiors constantly abuse, exploit, and endow the social inferiors.
Social superiors, in turn, further elevate their social status.
The socially subordinate, thereby furthering their downward social status.

The social superiors take various measures to prevent the social

inferiors from overthrowing them.
To reduce the power of the socially subordinate. To continue to periodically usurp the property of the social underdogs in the form of tax collections.

Organizing SS police, military, and intelligence services to prevent the social underdogs from banding together and revolting.
To regularly impose arbitrary punishments, military intimidation, surveillance, and thought control on the social underdogs.
To instill fear of the socially subordinate against the socially superior. To remove all sense of rebellion from the socially subordinate against the socially superior.
Alternatively.
To make the socially subordinate feel nostalgia for the socially superior.
To regularly give a small amount of benevolent charity to the socially backward. To remove the rebelliousness of the socially backward person toward the socially upwardly mobile person in general.

The socially subordinate should take various measures to increase their social status.
To take advantage of the social superiors, constantly pampering them and expecting them to give up their positions.
To somehow acquire new possessions that surpass the existing social superiors. To use these new possessions to defeat the existing social superiors, and to replace their existence with himself.

The former socially subordinate who has become the new social superior ends up performing essentially the same acts as the former social superior. This means the following.
To continue to preserve and defend the social superior position once acquired.
Or Struggling to achieve a higher social status.

A society with a mobile lifestyle. A society that emphasizes repulsion and energetics. A male-dominated society. Example. Western countries. Middle Eastern countries.
The prevalence of ideas in such societies that dislike their own

biological nature.
The prevalence of ideas in such societies that detest their own reproductive acts. Example. The act of making sexual advances toward the opposite sex. Sexual acts. The spread of ideas that abhor these acts.
Example. The complete aversion and avoidance of the biological approach in Western sociology. The normalization of attacks on and disregard for sociobiology.
The causes of such a situation have been made clear.
The normalization of the slaughter of livestock and carnivory in their lives and the inevitability of such situations.
Livestock and humans. That they are mutually highly homogeneous beings as living things.
Living things generally have a great deal of psychological resistance to killing.
Living things generally have a great deal of mental resistance to killing their own homogeneous members.
Repeating such an act of killing in a short period of time can cause irreversible damage to their own psyche and drive them insane.
In order to avoid such a critical situation, it is necessary for them to keep their homogeneity and kinship with other living things sealed off in their daily lives on a permanent and thorough basis.
The prevalence of the idea of a thorough distinction between human beings and other living things as beings.
The prevalence of the idea that humans are absolutely superior to other living things.
Examples. Religious thought such as Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.
The spread of ideology that thoroughly asserts that humans exercise absolute influence over all other living things.
The proliferation of ideologies that thoroughly exaggerate the extent of human's power to alter the earth's environment.
The spread of an ideology that thoroughly emphasizes the horrific destruction of ecosystems, the environment, and climate change caused by mankind.
Example. The upsurge of activities to preserve biodiversity, to protect the earth's environment, and to combat climate change among the super-rich in Western countries today.

Societies with a mobile lifestyle. Societies that emphasize repulsion and energetics. Male-dominated societies. Examples. Western countries. Middle Eastern countries.
The prevalence of an ideology in such societies that abhors the exercise of attraction, braking, and conserving forces.
Instead, the prevalence of ideas that praise and worship the exercise of repulsion and energetics itself in such societies.
Example. An overemphasis on innovation and novelty. Over-emphasis on change, fluctuation, and creative destruction. An overemphasis on competence in work and earning potential.

A society with a mobile lifestyle. A society that places too much emphasis on repulsion and energetics. A male-dominated society. Examples. Western countries. Middle Eastern countries.
The prevalence of ideas that conceal the existence of attraction, braking, and conserving forces in such societies.
Example.
In the Western-dominated academic world of modern and contemporary physics.
The active study of conservation in matter remains avoided.
The flat refusal to ever assign the concept of conservatism to a force that realizes conservatism, but instead to the concept of conservation of potential energy.
That the study of liquids as a conservative substance remains evasive for any length of time.
That the active study of frictional forces in the act of braking remains evaded.

A society of mobile lifestyles. A society that emphasizes repulsion and energetics. Male-dominated societies. Example. Western countries. Middle Eastern countries.
The prevalence of an ideology in such societies that hates, despises, and discriminates against substances and living things that are good at using their powers of attraction, braking, and conservation.
Examples.
Social contempt for females. Hatred of femininity itself.
Social movements that seek to strip females of their femininity and instead instill masculinity in them.
Their social prevalence.
Examples.

In Western societies.
Feminism that allows only claims about females's social inferiority and rejects all claims about females's social superiority.
The ideology of gender equality, which promotes the realization of females earning as much as males.
Their social prevalence.

A society of mobile lifestyles. A society that emphasizes repulsion and energetics. A male-dominated society. Examples. Western countries. Middle Eastern countries.
The prevalence of ideas in such societies that dislike, despise, and discriminate against materials and living things that are good at exercising sedentariness and immobility.
Example.
In the Muslim world.
The hatred of pigs as livestock that are not good at mobility. Their social prevalence.

A society with a mobile lifestyle. Societies that emphasize repulsion and energetics. Male-dominated societies. Examples. Western countries. Middle Eastern countries.
The prevalence of ideas in such societies that dislike and target societies that excel in the exercise of gravitational attraction, braking, and conservative forces.
The spread of ideas in such societies that dislike and attack societies that excel in the exercise of sedentariness and immobility.
The proliferation of the idea that the female-dominated society in such a society is detestable and an object of attack.
Example.
The normalization of strong dislike and military aggression against Russia and China in Western countries.
The prolongation of the Cold War after World War II.
The most recent prolonged military conflict between NATO-backed Ukraine and Russia.

In computer simulation technology of individual material behavior.
Assigning one independent, live process of computer operating

system to each individual.
Spontaneous interaction of such live, mutually independent behavioral processes with each other.
Success in establishing the most primitive foundations of such technology.

Example.
Application to computer simulations of gaseous and liquid molecules.
Assigning each molecular particle an independent, living process of computer operating system.
To allow such live, mutually independent, fully local process of computer operating system to interact spontaneously with each other.
To eliminate from the outset the need for constant external control of the entire field.
Successfully establishing the most primitive foundations of such a function.

Example.
Creation of a biological neural network that can be freely designed and verified to work in a living form.
To give such a biological neural network a learning function.
The neural network should be capable of spontaneous trial and error and spontaneous formation of new circuits without any external instruction.
The neural network must be able to voluntarily strengthen and weaken circuits without any external instruction.
The establishment of the most primitive foundation of such functions has been successfully accomplished.

The novelty of my theory. Part 2. Mid-June 2025.

The content of my theory.
It is the complete opposite of the theories developed by the Western establishment.

The Western establishment believes the following:
Physics is primarily a theory about moving objects.
Physics is primarily concerned with theories centered on energy.

I believe the following:
Physics is actually centered on theories about stationary or slightly moving objects.
Physics is actually centered on theories about conservation.

The Western establishment believes the following:
Humans are distinct from other living things.
And placing humans at the top of the hierarchy of other living things.

I think the following:
Placing the concept of living things in general at the top of the hierarchy.
Considering humans as part of the concept of living things in general.
Humans are, after all, merely a subclass of the concept of living things in general.

People in the Western establishment think the following:
That males are superior and females are inferior universally throughout the world.
Originally, there are no sex differences between males and females.
Sex differences should be eliminated.

I believe the following:
Sex differences should be clearly distinguished.
Sex differences cannot be eliminated forever.
In living things in general, females, who are responsible for

conservation, are superior, and males, who are responsible for energy, are inferior.
In the human subclass of living things in general, females are originally superior, and males are inferior.
Male superiority is a special phenomenon that only exists in societies with a mobile lifestyle, such as those in Western countries.

The Western establishment must be able to defeat my theory.
I can only quietly watch to see whether they succeed or fail.

Additional Summary. late January 2025. Energetics. Conservativeness. Further new summary tables on those properties. Third edition.

Energetics. Conservativeness. A further new summary table of their properties. Third edition.

Energetics.	**Conservativeness.**
Energetics.	**Conservativeness.**
High speed. Acceleration. To accelerate.	Low velocity. Zero velocity. Deceleration. To stop. To step on the brake. To continue to move without acceleration or deceleration, following the law of inertia. To

	rotate. To spin.
To move. To fluctuate. To move. To be spontaneous. To move willingly.	To be immobile. To move slightly. To settle. To stop. To move as little as possible. To move reluctantly.
To actively rely on one's own strength. To pay tribute to the conservation of material by force.	To rely on energetic substances as other forces without using one's own power as much as possible. To simultaneously attract and wait for energetic substances.
To flow.	To stay. To stop. To stagnate.
To be unstable. Fluctuation. To interrupt. To be intermittent.	To be stable. To be constant. To continue. To be continuous. To be permanent.
To be uncertain. To be indefinite.	To be certain. To be definite.
To fly. To float. To float. To be nomadic.	To settle down. To put down roots.
To destroy. To revolutionize.	To preserve. To maintain the status quo.
To attack. To invade. To expose. To escape.	To defend. To shut out. To accept. To swallow. To include. To be included. To accept. To nullify. To digest. To absorb.
To take away.	To give grace to someone from above.
Taking Risks. To challenge.	To put safety first and not take risks. Being regressive.
To challenge head-on against others who seem stronger than he is.	Avoiding a contest with others who appear to be stronger than she is, and simply submitting to them.
To challenge others who seem weaker than himself head-on and crush them unilaterally.	To unilaterally subjugate others who seem weaker than herself, without even trying to compete with them from the beginning.
To move with self-abandonment. To innovate.	To act with self-conservation. To preserve. To restore. To maintain.
To be perceptive.	To be blunt.
To be extreme. To be extreme. To	Being in the middle. Being in the

be abnormal. Being biased. Being remote. Being peripheral. Being few. Being isolated.	middle. Being moderate. To be normal. Being normal. Moderate. Being without bias. Being even. To be the center. Trying to be at the center of the world. To be numerous. Being a faction.
Being progressive. To be cutting-edge.	Being backward. Being delayed.
Being sharp. To be sharp.	To be amicable. To fill in a hole.
Piercing. To pierce. To wound. To break through.	To erase a wound. To heal. To disinfect.
To make an angle. To make uneasy.	To not make a corner. To make peace with.
To make an incident. To cause an incident.	To assume that everything is all right. To pretend that it never happened in the first place.
To make a decision. To not procrastinate in making a decision. Making an immediate decision.	To be indecisive. Procrastinating a decision. To drag on and on.
To rebel. To criticize. Being disloyal. To oppose. To reverse. Reversing. To change. To Wind Up. Doing Something.	To be obedient. Adapting. Being Loyal. To be submissive. To agree. To leave as it is. To move with inertia. To be without wind. To do nothing. To wait and see.
To manifest competitiveness. To manifest a combative nature.	To appear to the outside world as if one is a close friend in a sense of oneness, without any superficial competition or struggle with one another. To engage in an insidious and bitter internal struggle for central position within the organization.
To be an enemy. To be rivals.	To be friends. To be peers.
To be independent. Self-help. Not relying on others. Do not ask for help or assistance. Self-defense. Emphasizing self-responsibility. To change.	Helping each other. Relying. Seeking help and assistance. To depend on. Adopting a convoy approach. Shifting Responsibility. Maintaining the status quo. To move with inertia. To be stable.

	To be constant. To be constant.
To be novel. To be innovative. To be creative. To be insane. To be revolutionary. Reform. To shift the paradigm.	To be traditional. To follow precedent. To be old-fashioned. To be sensible. Reinstatement. To make minor improvements. To improve.
To be unexplored. To explore. To explore.	To be existing. To be known.
To accelerate. To be rapid. To be hyperactive.	To decelerate. To stop. Slowing down. To be stationary.
To be aggressive. Moving with a challenging spirit. To be adventurous. Taking risks.	To be passive. To be negative. To act in a spirit of apathy. Avoiding Adventure. Avoiding Risk.
To be without a surface. Having no front or back. No surface tension. No distinction between inside and outside.	Having a surface. Having a front and back. Having a different front and back. Having strong surface tension. Having a distinction between inside and outside. To use the surface one possesses to make oneself look good externally. To treat the internal affairs covered by such a surface as a disgrace or secret, and to conceal them from the outside world.
To be present externally. To be directly exposed to the outside world as a representative.	To be present on the inside. To remain seated in the inner recesses of the interior as a carefully guarded body.
To open. To ventilate. To ventilate. To be replaced.	To be sealed. To be closed. To be exclusive. To be sealed. No replacement.
Open to the public. Open. Open to immigration.	Closed to the public. Concealment To keep secret. To close the gates. Pre-screening for admission. To shut out. To expel.
Others may freely enter and leave the substance at any time.	Others may not be allowed inside the substance. That once inside the substance, the other will

	never be able to come out of it on his/her own.
To make explicit. To be explicit.	To be unambiguous. To be ambiguous. To move according to an internal tacit understanding.
To liberate.	To be a prison. To lock up. To keep out.
To be autonomous. To separate. To separate. To leave. To be on the sidelines. To look over.	To be other-oriented. Being together. To be with. To be in solidarity. Involvement.
To be free.	To control. To censor. To manage. To check each other. To mutually oppress. Mutual Dragging. Jealousy.
Enabling. Tolerating. Enabling.	To make impossible. Prohibiting. To require permission.
To suppress and disable the capacity for conservation.	To suppress and disable energetic capacities.
To break through. To break through.	To blockade. To hold the system in place.
To be lax. To be coarse. To be rough. Low quality. Poor finality.	To be rigid. Being precise. High quality. High finality.
Violent control.	To rule by tyranny.
To be lightweight.	To be heavy.
To levitate. To ascend. To be located in the sky.	To settle. To settle. To be located in the earth.
Being small.	Being huge.
To consume.	To replenish.
To consume. To lack.	To produce. To produce a lot. To satisfy. To be satisfied. To save.
To cut down.	To accumulate. To store.
To cull.	To multiply.
To be poor. To be deficient. Being poor.	Being rich. Being rich. Luxury.
Being replaceable, non-precious.	Being irreplaceable, precious, and valuable.
To be non-possessive. Not owned. To borrow. To endow. To pay a fee unilaterally for the use of a conservative substance as owner	To own. To possess. To rent. To be a host. To unilaterally collect usage fees from an energetic substance as a borrower.

or host.	
To be an entrepreneur. To earn. To unilaterally offer his own profits to a conservative substance as an investor.	Being an investor. To repudiate from the energetic substance as an entrepreneur, the top of their earnings. To unilaterally recoup from an entrepreneur energetic substance the profit he has earned from her investment.
Being a tool.	Being a tool user. Maintaining the tools. Taking care of the tools.
Being the actual operator. The deliverer of the work.	The person who orders the work for the energetic substance. To be the acceptor of the results of the work with energetic substances.
To be luminous. To be visible. To light. To shed light.	To be dark. To be invisible. To be blind. To leave in darkness.
To break through. To break the status quo.	To leave things as they are and see what happens. To maintain the status quo.
To be clear. To be transparent. To clarify.	To be unclear. To be opaque. To make unclear. To draw back the curtain as it is. To shield.
To be positive. To be positive.	To be negative. To be negative.
To be positive. To be optimistic. Being positive.	Being negative. To be pessimistic. To be anxious. Being negative.
Being extreme. Being biased.	Being moderate.
Being extremely cold. Being cool.	Being a greenhouse. Being warm.
Being extremely hot. High heat.	Being medium heat.
Being uncomfortable.	Comfortable.
To be painful. Difficulty. Hard to live.	What is easy. Easy to live.
Being super cold. Being super-high temperature.	It must be moderately cool and warm.
Very low humidity. Must be dry.	Wet. Wet.
To cut. To break. Scratching.	To glue. To adhere.
To tear. To break up. To separate. Dispersion. To boil. To evaporate. To fragment. Weak Bonding.	To join. To stitch together. To integrate. To fuse. To fuse. To join. To bond. To adhere.
To be discrete. Being digital.	To be continuous. To be analog. To be unified.

Asynchronous. Asynchronous. To be different. To be heterogeneous.	To synchronize. To synchronize. To be identical. To homogenize.
To be inharmonious. To be discordant. To not match. Not to get along.	To harmonize. To be in harmony. To get along.
To divide. To differentiate. To analyze.	To not divide. To make no difference. To reject analysis. To unite. To unite. To treat as a whole.
Aloofness.	Intimacy.
Being Asocial. Not Relating.	Being Social. Wanting to Relate.
Being Autistic. Being Out of Touch.	To want to communicate.
Non-Connectedness. Not interacting. Having no attraction. Not exercising attraction. Being estranged. To be solitary.	To combine. Wanting to interact. Frequent Interaction. Having attraction. Having strong attraction. To cooperate. To be in solidarity.
To break a bond. To destroy a bond. Exerting Repulsion. To hinder access to each other. To be at loggerheads with. To be at loggerheads with.	To maintain a bond. To strengthen a union. Exercising Attraction. To encourage mutual proximity. To befriend. To be a Friend.
Working with Individualism. To be mutually independent.	Working collectively. To be mutually binding.
To be unique. Strong individuality.	Being non-individualistic. To be in the color of one's surroundings.
Low density.	High density.
To be empty. To have a gap. Having a gap. Having room.	Having no space. Having no gap. To be dense. Being overcrowded. To fill a gap. Cramming. Having no room to spare.
Having a low pressure in the center. Low heat in the center. Dark luminescence at the center. Low energy at the center.	High pressure at the center. The center must be high heat. The luminescence of the center is bright. The center has high energy.
High pressure at the periphery. The peripheral part must be high heat. The luminescence at the	The peripheral should be low pressure. The peripheral shall be low heat. The luminescence of the

periphery must be bright. The peripheral part must be high energy.	peripheral should be dark. The emission of the peripheral is low energy.
To be virtual. Appearance only. Not to exist. To be vacuum.	To be substantial. To be existential. To be concrete. To exist. To be airy.
To be professional. To contract.	To sum up. To synthesize. To undertake anything.
To separate.	To swallow whole.
To injure. To perform a surgical operation.	To heal. To restore to its original state. To make well. To restore a scar.
To erase. To kill. To discard. To terminate.	To regenerate. To become immortal. To resume. To be born anew. To reincarnate. To perpetuate.
To decrease.	To increase. To self-replicate. To self-reproduce.
To jump into a conservative substance and disappear with being swallowed.	To swallow another substance whole, digest and absorb it as it is, and then expel the remaining unneeded material from the body.
To consume. To use up. To move with a spirit of joyous abandon.	To store. To store. To build up capital. To move in the spirit of capitalism.
To demand. To consume.	To produce. To produce. To supply. To supply.
To be non-possessive. To borrow non-possessory goods from a conservative substance. To reduce and lose one's own assets by spending rent to a conservative substance. To have no choice but to continue working and earning to compensate for such loss.	To own. To rent one's possessions to an energetic substance. To earn rental income from the energetic substance as unearned income. To be able to increase one's assets without having to do anything.
To be loose. To be appropriate. To be lax. Not following the rules. To violate.	To tie up. To be neat. To keep the rules. To comply with.
To be coarse. Being crass. Low quality of output. Low Perfection	Close and meticulous. Delicate and fine. The quality of the

of Output.	output is high. The quality of the output is high.
Individual. Individually.	Collective. To be a whole. To be united. To unite.
To be a grain of powder. To be discrete. To be without cohesion.	To be a group. To unite. To be in a group. To hang out.
To be diverse. To be incongruous.	To be uniform. To harmonize.
To be mutually heterogeneous.	To be mutually homogeneous.
Diffusion. Multipolarity.	Concentration. Unipolarity.
Universalizing the self. To scatter his own self-replicas as widely and universally as possible.	Centering the self. To seize the most central position in matter after an internal struggle and to remain there until the end of time.
To be non-limiting.	To limit.
To be global. To be global.	To be local.
Low density. Sparsity. Vacuum.	High density. Condensed. To have substance.
Independent.	Interdependent.
Rigid.	Flexible.
Rigid. Hardness. Hardness.	To be soft. To be supple. Cushioning.
Linear. To be inflexible.	To be curvilinear. To be flexible.
To bounce back. To hit back. To reverse.	To receive. To hold. To adapt ostensibly, but to nullify in practice.
To be spiteful.	To be amicable.
To be a cutter or knife for cutting.	A circle. To be a circle or ring.
Being a drill for drilling. Being a hammer for breaking.	Sphere. Round.
To be discrete. To be silky. To be powdery.	To be a single piece. To be in one lump. To be sticky.
Must be dry. To be sour.	To be sweet.
To be unsatisfactory. Insufficient.	Being satisfied. Being full.
Being light.	Being rich.
Being thin.	Being fat. Being fat.
Being poor.	Being rich.
Being clean. To be clear.	Polluted. Being corrupt. Being opaque.
Energetic subclass.	**Conservative subclass.**

Gases.	Liquids.
Powdered solids.	Metallic solids.
Viruses.	Living things in general. Living cells.
Sperm.	Ova.
Male.	Female.
Source of energetics.	**Root of conservation.**
Repulsion.	Attraction.
Absence of attraction between individuals. Weak attraction between individuals.	There is a force of attraction between individuals. Strong inter-individual attraction.
Repulsion between individuals exists. Strong inter-individual repulsion.	No inter-individual repulsion. Weak inter-individual repulsion.
Indicator of energetics.	**Conservation index.**
Mass lightness.	Heavy mass.
High temperature.	Low surface temperature. High core temperature.
Low humidity.	High humidity.
Low density.	High density.

Initial Content. First published in December 2022. Manipulation of multiple substances. Social interactions between substances. List of their contents. The need to distinguish between energetic and conservative properties in

matter.

Manipulation of matter. Manipulation of matter.
Self-manipulation by a single substance itself. Example. Particles. Molecules. Electrons. Atoms. Elements. Elementary particle. Quantum.
Mutual operation between two or more substances.
Interaction of matter with matter.
They bring about the following
Sociality among matter.
The creation, formation and construction of material society.

Manipulation of matter.
Manipulation of single substances. Manipulation of multiple substances.
Social interaction between several substances.
They include.

--
Being. Existence.
Absence. Not existing.
--
Possible. What is possible.
Impossible. What cannot be done.
--
To stop. To stop. Stop. Restrain. Stopping.
To move. Movement. Movement. Action.
Motion. Immobility. Stillness.
--
Action.
Reaction.
--
Working.
Receiving.

Reaction. Feedback.
--
To work.
To rest. To slack off.
--
To increase. To make positive. To make positive. To add.
To decrease. To make negative. To make negative. To decrease.
To set to zero.
--
Inertia. Constancy. conservation. conservation of status quo.
Change. Transformation. Degeneration.
--
Immobility.
Fluctuation.
--
Tranquility. Peace. Calm.
Turmoil. Turbulence.
-
Steady.
Turbulence.
-
Stable.
Unstable.
-
Safe.
Danger. Threat.
-
Harmless. Non-toxic.
Harmful. Toxic.
Non-toxic.
Windless.
Light wind.
Strong wind.
Stormy wind.
-
Depression.
Explosion. Explosion.
-
Careful.
Rough. Rough.

--
Controllable. Calm.
Uncontrollable. Out of control. Outburst.
--
Being responsible. To be responsible for. Taking responsibility.
Irresponsibility. Avoidance of responsibility. Shifting Responsibility.
--
Quality retention.
Deterioration.
--
Automatic.
Manual.
--
Chronic.
Acute.
--
Constant. Constancy. State maintenance.
--
Change.
No change.
--
Increase.
Decrease.
--
Increase.
Decrease.
-
Strengthening.
Weakening.
--
Inherited. Inborn.
Culture. Acquired.
--
Previous life.
Present. Recent.
Later life.
--
Ancestor. Carry over from previous life.
Inheritance to later generations. Intergenerational succession.
Succession.

-
Discontinuity of succession.
--
Processing. Crafting. Alteration.
Elements. No processing. Retention of prototype.
-
Masking. Acting. Pretense. Drunkenness.
Barefaced.
-
Storytelling. Story. Fiction.
Fact. Truth.
--
Manipulation. Control.
--
Command. Instructions. Directive. Orders.
Compliance.
--
Laws. Regulations. Laws.
Irregularity. Random.
--
Possession. Maintenance. Retention.
Abandonment. Abandonment. Abandonment.
--
Movement.
Immobility.
--
Wandering. Floating. Rootless.
Belonging. Established. Rooted.
--

--
Stand-alone.
Composition. Synthesis. Combination. Compound. Combination.
Dissolution.
--
Self.
Others. Surroundings. Environment.
--
Subject.
Object.

--
Subjective.
Objective.
--
Internal.
External.
--
Part.
Whole. Whole.
--
Isolation.
Involvement.
--
Coexistence.
--
Independence.
Interdependence.
Unilateral dependence.
--
Domination.
Subordination.
Independence.
--
Independence.
Dependence.
--
Division. Differentiation. Division of labor. System.
Indivisibility. Reproduction. Reproduction.
--
Possession.
Non-possession.
--
Vital point. Vulnerability.
Non-kryptonite.
--
Strong point.
Weak point.
Neutral point.
--
Armed.

Unarmed.
--
= = = = =
Parties. Interested parties.
-
Enemies. Rival. Threat.
Ally. Fellow. Collaborator. Friend.
= = =
Bystander. A third party. Neutral.
-
Arbitrator. Judge.
= = = = =
--
Public.
Private.
--
Shared.
Non-shared. Occupied. Exclusive. Private.
--
Comparison.
Uniqueness.
--
Synthesis. Integration.
Decomposition. Analysis. Reduction.
--
Organic.
Inorganic.
--
Combination. Fusion.
Separation. Detachment.
--

--
Input.
Intermediate processing.
Output.
--
Ascending.
Suspension.
Descending.

--
Supernatant.
Sedimentation.
--
Swallowing. Swallowing whole.
Bubbles. Escape. Retreat.
--
Inclusion.
Entry. Immersion.
--
Parent.
Child.
--
Substitution. Substitution.
--
Recombination.
--
Sorting. Permutation.
-
Combination.
-
Transformation. Shaped. Geometry. Topology.
-
Differentiation.
Integral.
--
Time.
Space.
--
Positive and negative.
--
Positive. Positive.
Negative. Negative.
Zero. Asexual.
--
Increase. Positive variation.
Decrease. Negative Variation.
--
Expansion. Expansion.
Contraction. Contraction.

--
Set.
Discrete. Diffusion.
--
Storage. conservation.
Deterioration. Degeneration. Lesion.
--
Centralized storage.
Dissipation. Dissipation.
--
Mixed.
Purity. Separation. Isolation.
--
Mixed. Hybridization. Hybrid.
Purebred.
--
Conflict.
Coexistence. Coexistence.
--
Autonomy.
Otherness.
--
Distinction.
Integrated operation.
--
Non-synchronization.
Synchronization.
-
Non-harmonious.
Harmonious.
-
Conflict. Conflict.
Harmony. Reconciliation.
-
Separation. Separation.
Fusion. Combination. Marriage.
--
New. Unused.
Used. Used.
--

Accumulated.
Flowing.
--
conservation.
Disposal. Destruction.
--
Invention. Discovery.
Precedent.
--
Advancement.
Retention.
--
Expansion.
Compression.
--
Unknown. New.
Known. Existing. Precedent.
--
Original action. Original action.
Reaction. Interest.
Non-reaction. Ignorance. Indifference.
--
Admiration. Impression.
Unimpressed. Unimpressed.
--
Preference.
Dislike.
--
Health.
Disease.
--

--
Single layer.
Multilayered. Multi-layered.
--
Single phase.
Duplex.
--
Variable.

Fixed.
--
Flexible. Expandable. Ductility.
Rigidity. Rigidity.
--
Precipitation.
Dissolution.
--
Constant.
Indeterminate.
--
Tilt.
Randomness.
--
Statistics. Distribution.
--
Positive correlation.
Negative correlation.
Indifference.
--
Concavity.
--
Reproduction. Reproduction.
--
Deletion. Erasure.
--
Acquisition. Acquisition.
Loss. Grant. Transfer.
--
Taking. Robbery.
Defending to the death. Defending.
--
Attack. Assault.
Defense. Defense.
Counterattack.
--
Total power.
One hand.
--
Birth.

Survival maintenance. Utilization. Live.
Death. Killing. Elimination. Disablement.
--
Consciousness. Reaction.
Paralysis. Conscious but unable to react.
Unconscious. Unresponsive. Sleep. Coma.
--
Mild disease.
Severe illness.
--
Retention of prototype.
Distortion. Deformation.
Shattering. Destruction. Rupture.
--
Construction.
Collapse.
--
Possession. Possession.
Loss.
--
Exchange.
-
Exploitation.
Tribute.
-
Lending.
Borrowing.
-
Giving. Disbursement. Grace. Mercy. Mercy. Welfare.
Begging. Receiving.
--
Income.
Expenditure.
--
Profit. Profit.
Losses.
--
Consideration.
--
Payment. Transfer. Settlement.

Receipt.
-
Lending.
Borrowing.
--
Opening. Distribution. Communication.
Impassage. Blockage.
--
Occurrence.
Disappearance. Dissolution.
--
conservation.
--
Loss. Disappearance.
Collapse. Destruction.
--
Inflow.
Outflow.
-
Import.
Exports.
-
Abundance.
Scarcity.
--
Wealth.
Poverty.
--

--
Construction.
Demolition.
--
Young.
Mature.
Old age.
--
History.
-
Occurrence. Birth.

Growth. Rise.
Maturity. Proficiency.
Prosperity. Prosperity.
Obsolescence. Decay.
Decline. Ruin.
--
Friction.
-
To rub.
To be rubbed.
--
Victory.
Defeat.
Draw.
--
Superiority.
Inferiority.
Ties.
--
Disconnection.
Conjunction.
--
Sharpening. Sharpening.
Dulling.
--
Repulsion. Detachment.
Attraction. Combination. Harmony.
--
Inconsistency.
Consistency.
--
Suppression.
Liberation.
--
Coercion. Coercion.
Voluntary. Voluntary. Voluntary.
-
Arbitrary.
--
Domination.

Subordination.
Independence.
--
Autonomy.
Other-disciplined.
--
Independence.
Dependence.
--
Facilitation.
Inhibition.
--
Freedom. Selfishness.
Regulation. Control. Control.
--
Attack. Criticism.
Defense.
--
Peace. Harmony. Harmony.
--
Internal.
External.
--
Distinction between inside and outside.
Inside/outside non-distinction.
--
Open. Free.
Closed. Binding.
--
Open.
Private. Confidential. Secret.
--
Acceptance. Coexistence.
Exclusion. Exclusion.
--
Extroversion.
Inward.
--
Firing. Outgoing. Offensive. Convexity.
-

Relay. Intermediary. Intermediary. Medium. Solvent.
-
Waiting. Standby.
-
Accepting. Receiving. Receiving. Recess.
--
Communication. Dialogue. Conversation. Negotiation. Negotiation. Exchange.
Refusal to communicate. A breakdown of dialogue. Non-negotiation.
-
Record of communication.
--
Memory. Learning.
Forgetting.
--
Beginning.
End. Completion.
--
Sustained. Continuous. Sustained.
Disconnection. Rupture. Disconnection.
-
Interruption.
Resumption.
--

--
Arising. To do something.
Inaction. To do nothing.
--
Active.
Passive.
-
Generating. Creation.
Reproduction. Proliferation.
Reduction.
Deletion. Deletion. Erasure.
--
Artificial. Artifice. Adjustment. Adjustment.
Natural. Natural. Unadjusted.

--
Collision.
Buffer. Cushioning. Tempering.
--
Hardening.
Softening.
--
Leave alone. Laissez-faire. Liberalization.
Interference. Restraint. Control. Control.
--
Open.
Closure. Closed. Sealed.
--
Integration. Fusion.
Satellite.
Discrete. Separation.
--
Together.
Isolation.
--
Normal. Normal.
Abnormal.
--
General.
Special.
--
Ordinary.
Special.
--
Moderate. Medium. Average. Central. Neutral.
Extreme. Both ends. Both wings. Deflection.
-
Neutralization. Non-polarized. Unpolarized.
Polarization. Polarity. Polarization.
-
Leftist. Leftist.
Middle-of-the-road. Middle.
Right wing. Right-wing.
-
Highest.

Worst.
--
High density.
Low density.
--
Rough. Rough. Rough.
Detailed. Fine. Delicate.
-
High concentration.
Low concentration.
--
High humidity. Wet.
Low humidity. Dry.
--
Strong.
Weak.
--
High gravity. High gravity.
Low gravity. Low gravity.
--
High load. High pressure.
Low load. Low pressure.
--
High energy. High work. Earning.
Low energy. Low work.
-
Active.
Inactive.
-
High fever.
Low fever.
-
High temperature.
Low temp.
-
High Frequency.
Low frequency.
-
High Electricity.
Low Electricity.

--

--
Quantity. More or less.
Quality.
Power.
Position. High/low. Up and down. Left and right.
Size. Size.
Value.
--
One-dimensional.
Multidimensional.
--
Positive. Main.
Sub. Sub.
--
Main. Core. Root. Parent.
Addition. Addition. Branch. Child.
-
Majority.
Minority.
-
Power between objects. Inter-individual forces. Inter-particle forces.
Intermolecular force.
--
Surface tension.
-
Surface.
Back surface.
-
Outer surface.
Inside surface.
-
Outside.
Inside. Inside. Back side.
-
Outer shell.
Inner fruit. Inside.
-
Outer pressure.

Inner pressure.
-
Gas.
Liquid.
Solid.
-
Vaporization. Boiling. Boiling.
Liquefaction. Melting. Melting. Melting point.
Solidification. Solidification. Solidification point. Crystallization.
-
Operation. Operating.
Static. Stopped.
-
Movement.
Settled. Immobility.
--
Imprint.
Reading.
-
Wear.
--
Memory. Learning.
Forgetting.
--
Substance. Real thing.
Information. Data. Virtual objects.
Function. Function.
-
Algebra. Numeric. Strings.
Geometry. Shape.
--
Production. Generation.
Transmission. Propagation. Conduction. Distribution. Delivery.
Consumption.
Excretion of residues. Garbage disposal.
--
Sending.
Delivery. Delivery. Logistics.
Reception. Receiving.
--

Transmission.
Delivery.
Receiving.
--
Shared.
Occupied. Exclusive.
--
Uniform. Uniform. Homogeneous.
--
Identical. Similarity.
Difference.
--
Homogeneous. Same kind. Homogeneous.
Heterogeneous. Heterogeneous. Different species. Different species.
--
Equality. Equal.
Distinction. Discrimination.
--

--
Point. A point in time. Point. A position.
Line. Boundary line. Time.
Area. Band. Breadth. Spatial band. Time zone.
Area. Area.
Three-dimensional. Box. Mountain. River. Lake. Sea. Puddles.
Buildings. Volumes.
--
Fluid. Gases. Liquids. Powdered and granular solids.
Non-fluids. Solids. Solid-like liquid.
--
Viscous. Adhesion.
Non-viscous. Delamination.
--
Prohibition. Inhibition.
Permission. Tacit approval.
--
Permissible.
Inviolable.
--
Invasion. Invasion. Entry. Joining.

Stay. Stay.
-
Authorization. Permission.
-
Closing. Locked out. Blocking. Defense.
Expulsion. Expulsion.
--
Capturing. Swallowing. Swallowing. Capture. Arrest. Capture.
Escape. Escape.
-
Confinement. Confinement. Confinement.
Escape. Escape.
--
Immersion. Immersion. Flooding.
Draining. Dewatering. Dewatering. Draining. Dehydration.
--
Crushing. Taking and crushing. Bud crushing. Crushing.
Sprouting. Sprouting. Rise. Rise. Rise.
--
To overthrow. To overthrow.
To stand up. To raise. To uphold.
-
To fall. To topple over.
To stand. Getting up. Standing up.
--

--
Locality in the operative object.
Universality in the operative object.
--
The minuteness in the operation object.
The globality in the manipulated object.
--
Partiality in the operative object.
Wholeness or comprehensiveness in the subject of operation.
--
Structurality in the operative object.
--

Recursivity in the operand.
Each substance is composed of smaller units of particulate matter.
Recursive decomposition of a substance into lower units of smaller particulate matter.
The decomposition and disintegration of matter of larger dimensions into particulate matter of smaller dimensions.
The synthesis of matter of a larger dimension from particulate matter of a smaller dimension.
The smaller dimensional particulate matter merging with each other to form a new, larger dimensional matter.
The smallest unit of such particulate matter. It is a subatomic particle.
The recursive structure of matter.
It is the basis of quantum theory and decomposition theory.
It is the basis of compound theory and synthesis theory.

Smaller particle-like matter of lower units. That it is a component substance.

The application of their findings.
It is the content of the following.
-
Recursion in the object on which the force acts.
That each force is composed of forces acting on smaller units of particulate matter.
A force is recursively decomposed into lower units of smaller particulate forces.
A force of a larger dimension is decomposed and disintegrated into particle forces of a smaller dimension.
The synthesis of larger dimensional forces from smaller dimensional particulate forces.
The smaller dimensional particulate forces merging with each other to construct a new, larger dimensional force.
Example. Intermolecular forces. Inter-electron forces. Interatomic forces.
The smallest unit of such particle forces. It is the force between elementary particles.
The recursive structure of such forces.
It is the basis of quantum theory and decomposition theory.

It is the basis of compound theory and synthesis theory.

Smaller particle forces of lower units. That it is a component force.
-

-
The decomposition and dismantling of higher dimensional concepts into lower dimensional concepts.
The synthesis of higher dimensional concepts from lower dimensional concepts.
The concepts of lower dimensions are merged with each other to construct a new concept of higher dimensions.
Such a recursive structure in concepts.
It is the foundation of reductionism.
It is the foundation of constructionism.
--

--
Positive in the operative object.
Negative, in the operative object.
-
Positive, in the operand.
Negative, in the operand.
-
Addition or multiplication in the operand.
subtraction or division in the object being operated on.
--

Manipulation of matter.
Manipulation of living things as part of such manipulation.
Human's manipulation as a part of it.

The society of matter.
The society of living things as a part of it.
Human society as a part of it.

Manipulation of data.
Numerical values. Strings. Information. Manipulation of them.
It is the following contents.
--
Self-manipulation by a single piece of data itself.
Mutual manipulation by multiple data.
Interaction among multiple data.
--

They bring about the following contents.
--
Sociality among multiple data.
The creation, formation and construction of data societies.
--

They are brought about by the following means.
--
Programming by computers.
Programming by the nervous system.
Design and operation of logic circuits.
Design and operation of neural circuits.
--
Imprinting data content into the environment.
Reading data content from the environment.
--

The content of these formulations.
It is a function.
It is a function.

Their operations are identical to the following contents.
--
The operation of matter. Manipulation of entities.
--

The other substance in one substance.

In a certain gas. In a certain liquid. In some solid.
In some other gas. In another liquid. In another solid.

Identical. Homogeneous. The same kind. Same kind.
Difference. Heterogeneous. Variety. Heterogeneous.

Mixing. Dissolution.

Substances that are mediators of both.
Solvent.
The dissolution of a solid of a different kind into a liquid.

The presence of a different kind of gas in one gas.
The volume of each type of gas is proportional to the number of molecules of each gas.

State of matter.
The degree in the properties of a substance.
It consists of the following.
--
The potency.
Example. Amount of work. Energy. Earned. Heat. Temperature.
Example. Conservative force. Gravity. Mass. Weight.
--

--
Size.
Example. Area. Volume.
-
Size. Length. Thickness. Weight.
Smallness. Shortness. Thinness. Lightness.
--

-
Location. Distribution. Examples. Time. Time series. Space.

-
Density. Degree of mixing. Degree of fusion. Proximity.
--
--

Inertia in matter.
It consists of.
--
A change in the state of matter in a lower dimension. Example. An increase in velocity.
The state of matter does not change in higher dimensions. Example. Constant acceleration.
The occurrence of the above two situations at the same time.
--

Classification of types of matter.
Example. Chemistry, in reference books for high school.

Substance component.
A secondary substance that is a component of a substance.

--
The giving and receiving of component substances in a substance.

--
The giving of a component substance in a substance.
The release or conferring of a particular component substance by one substance on another substance.
Examples.
Oxidation. The emission or imparting of electrons or hydrogen by one substance to another substance.
Acid. A substance that emits and imparts electrons or hydrogen to another substance.
Example.
Reduction. The imparting of oxygen by one substance to another substance.

--

--
Receipt of a component substance in a substance.
Receipt of certain component substances by one substance from another substance.
Example.
Basification. Receipt of electrons or hydrogen from another substance by a substance.
Base. A substance that receives electrons or hydrogen from another substance.
Example.
Oxidation. Receipt of oxygen by a substance from another substance.
--

--

Awarding of a component substance.
Receipt of a component substance.
-
They must occur at the same time.
Example. Oxidation-reduction reaction.
A new substance produced as a result of.
-
Moisture.
Other than water. Salt.
-

--
The predominance, in a substance, of a particular component substance.
Example.
Acidity. The predominance of acid in a substance.
Neutral. Acid and base are equal in the substance.
Basic. The predominance of base in the substance.

--
The quantity of parts of a substance that are given or received.
Example. Oxidation number.
The state of an atom with respect to a standard.
A number indicating the number of electrons given and received in that reference.
-
Oxidation. An increase in the above number. The number of electrons received was greater than the number of electrons emitted in the substance.
Reduction. A decrease in the above value. Receipt of electrons was less than emission of electrons in the substance.
-

--
The ease of giving and receiving of component substances in a substance.

Example. Ionization.
To become a cation.

Example. Ionization tendency.
Ease or difficulty of becoming a cation.

--
The mutual bonding of the components of a substance.
Example. Ionic substances.
In salts.
The cationic part of a base.
The anionic part of an acid.
A substance in which the two are mutually bonded.
Such mutual bonding.
It is an ionic bond.

--
Neutralization between the parts in a substance.
It is the following contents.

--
An equal synthesis of substances of opposite nature.
Example. Neutralization of an acid and a base.
The addition of an acid and a base to each other without excess or deficiency.
Result.
Only salt and water are produced.
-

--
The valence of a component substance in a material.
Example. Valence.
The number of cations that a substance gives to another substance.
The number of electrons that a substance gets from another substance.

Example. Acid valence.
The number of hydrogen atoms that become cations.
Example. The valence of a base.
Number of hydroxide ions.

Multiplying the valence, concentration, and volume.
Its numerical value.
Value in acids.
The value in a base.
When both are the same.
It is the neutralization of an acid and a base.

--
The separation, in a substance, of component substances.
Example. Ionization, in matter.
The dissolution of one substance into another. Example. Dissolution in water.
The separation of the dissolved substance into cations and anions.
Ionization.
The dissolution of one substance into another substance, causing it to ionize. Example. Dissolution in water.
A substance that has such properties.
Ionization.

A number obtained by dividing the amount of ionized substance by the amount of dissolved ionized substance.

--
The calculation of the mass of the component substances in a substance.
The number obtained by multiplying the mass per component substance by the number of component substances.
Example. Atomic mass.
The total mass of atoms for a given number of atomic particles.
Example. Avogadro's constant.

Example. Molecular weight.
The atomic weight of an atom in a molecule.

Example. For a substance composed of ions.
The atomic weight of an atom in an ion. Compositional quantity.

--
Calculation of quantities in matter.

The components of quantity in matter.
It consists of
The number of pieces. Mass. Volume.

Example. Quantity of matter.
A number obtained by dividing the mass of a substance by a certain number of atoms. Example. Avogadro's constant.

--
Combination in matter.

Example. Formation of pairs in matter.
Electron pair. Electrons forming a pair.
Unpaired electrons. Electrons that do not form pairs.

--
The outside and inside of a substance.
Outer. Outer shell.

Inner. Inner substance.

Example. Valence electron.
Outermost electrons. The outermost electrons.

--
Involvement or sharing in matter.

Example. Whether or not electron pairs are shared.
If shared. Shared electron pair.
If not shared. Non-shared pairs.

Example. Involvement of the counterpart, if any.
If not involved. Isolated pairs.

Example. Valence marker.
A pair of shared electron pairs. It is shown as a single line.
Example. Structural formula.
A formula that represents the bonding of atoms between molecules using valence marks.
Example. Number of valence marks.
The number of valence marks coming from each atom.
It includes
Number of electron pairs.
It is equivalent to the following numbers
The number of unpaired electrons.
Example. Valence.
The number of electron pairs in each atom.
The number of unpaired electrons in each atom.
Both of the above must always have the same value.
Example. Electronic formula.
A formula in which the outermost electrons are indicated by dots on the four sides of the element symbol.
The formula with dots representing the valence electrons in the four directions around the element symbol.

--
A bond in matter.
Example. Covalent bond.

Single bond. The sharing of a pair of electrons.
Double bond. Two pairs of electrons are shared.
Triple bond. Three pairs of electrons are shared.
Examples. Coordination bond.
A bond in which two atoms share an unshared electron pair.
A bond in which the electrons of the shared electron pair are provided by one atom only.
A special covalent bond so formed.
Example. Electronegativity.
The strength with which atoms forming a covalent bond attract electron pairs. Its measure.

--
Polarity in a bond between substances.
Polarity. Polarization in the distribution of matter.
Non-polarity. The absence of bias in the distribution of a substance.

Example. Polarity in covalent bonding.
The existence of a charge bias in a bond.
Covalent electron pairs are biased toward atoms with greater electronegativity.
The magnitude of the difference in electronegativity between the bonded atoms.

--
Intermaterial force.
The force that acts between substances.
The greater the amount of substance, the greater the intermaterial force.
Polarity between substances. The greater the polarity, the greater the intermaterial force.
The greater the force between substances, the higher the energy required to separate them.

Example. Intermolecular Force.
The force that acts between molecules.
The greater the molecular weight, the greater the intermolecular force.
Polarity between molecules. The greater the polarity, the greater

the intermolecular force.
The greater the intermolecular force, the higher the melting point or boiling point.

--
Crystalline substance.
In a substance, one rank lower component substances form crystals with each other.
In a certain substance, component substances of one rank lower level arrange themselves in a regular manner.

--
Substance crystal.
A regular arrangement of many substances.
In this case, it is called a crystal. Weak intermaterial forces.

Example. Molecular crystal.
A regular arrangement of many molecules.
In this case, the intermolecular forces are weak. Weak intermolecular forces. Low melting or boiling point.

--
Intermediary substance.
A substance that serves as an intermediary in a bond between substances.
Example. Hydrogen bond.
A bond between molecules formed through the mediation of hydrogen atoms.
The intermolecular force is unusually, very large.

--
The strength of a bond between substances.
Example.
The strongest bond. Covalent bond.
The next strongest bond. Mediated bond. Example. Hydrogen bond.
Weakest bond. An intermaterial force between non-polar substances. Example. Intermolecular forces between non-polar

molecules.

--
The hardness of a substance.
The magnitude value is proportional to the intermolecular force.
The magnitude value is proportional to the amount of substance.
Its magnitude value is proportional to the magnitude of the constructivity in the substance.
The greater the amount of matter, the greater the total amount of intermaterial forces.
Result.
The greater the amount of matter, the higher the energy required for decomposition in that matter.
The larger the amount of matter, the higher the energy required for decomposition in that matter.

Examples. Melting point and boiling point.
The higher the melting point is, the higher the intermolecular force is.

The greater the molecular weight, the greater the total amount of intermolecular forces.
Result.
The higher the molecular weight, the higher the melting and boiling points.

The hardness of a substance.
The value of its size is proportional to the value of
the degree of difficulty of internal movement by a component substance.
The softness of the substance.
The numerical value of its magnitude shall be proportional to the following values.
The numerical value of the degree of ease of internal movement by the component substance.

Example. In the case of covalent crystals.
-

Soft solid crystals. Example. Graphite.
Conducting electricity.
Electrons, capable of internal movement.
-
Hard solid crystal. Example. Diamond.
Non-electrically conductive.
Inability of electrons to move within.
-

The hardness of a substance.
The value of its magnitude shall be proportional to the value of
The occurrence of the movement of the component material. The numerical value of the degree of difficulty of its occurrence.
The occurrence of the displacement of the arrangement of the component material. The numerical value of the degree of difficulty of the occurrence.
Breakage of bond between component materials. The numerical value of the degree of difficulty of the occurrence.

--
Covalent crystals. The property.
Example. In the case of molecules.
Forming a giant molecule.
Inability to separate into smaller molecules or ions. Difficult to dissolve.
Hardness. High melting point
The arrangement of atoms must not be easily displaced.
The bonds between atoms are difficult to break.
Hard to transfer electrons. Hardness to conduct electricity.

--
Specific heat in matter.
The amount of thermal energy required to raise the temperature of a substance of a certain mass by a certain amount.
The amount of energy required to weaken the intermolecular forces

of a certain mass of matter by a certain degree.
It is, after all, the following contents.
The amount of energy required to weaken the intermolecular force of a certain mass of matter by a certain degree.
The bond between substances.
The accumulation of a certain amount of energy to form that bond.
The consumption of a certain amount of energy to dissolve the bond.

Example. Water.
It is a hydrogen bond.
That there is a large gap between molecules.
That hydrogen bonds persist even in the liquid state.

Example. Hydrogen bonding.
It has a high specific heat.
It consumes a lot of extra thermal energy to break the hydrogen bond.
To accumulate a lot of heat energy to form a hydrogen bond.

--
Dissolution in a substance.
The greater polarity of a component substance in a substance.
It weakens the bonds between the component parts of other substances.
Result.
The substance dissolves other substances better.
Example. Water.
The polarity of molecules in water is very strong.
It weakens the ionic bonds of other molecules.
Result.
Water dissolves other substances better.
It is an aqueous solution.

--
The number of component substances in a substance.
Example. Types of molecules, classification.
Monatomic molecule. A molecule composed of a single atom.
Diatomic molecule. Molecule composed of two atoms.

Triatomic molecule. A molecule consisting of three atoms.

Number of component substances in a substance.
Substance with a small number of parts.
Such a substance has low intermaterial forces.
Such a substance requires less energy for decomposition.
Example.
Monatomic molecules. Substances composed of them.
The substance must have zero intermolecular forces. The substance must be a gas at room temperature.
Diatomic molecules. Substance composed of them.
The substances often have low intermolecular forces. The substance is a gas at room temperature.
The substance is a liquid or solid if it has a large molecular weight.
Polyatomic molecules. They must be solids.
Covalent crystals. They shall be solid.

Substances with a large number of them.
They must have high intermaterial forces.
The energy required for decomposition of such substances is large.

The number of such substances is extremely large.
Examples. Polymeric compounds.
A large molecule formed from thousands of atoms or more.
A compound formed from such large molecules.
It is most often an organic compound.
Organic compound.
The number of molecules must be 10,000 or more.
It must contain carbon.
It must be the primary substance that sustains the activity of a living thing.
Examples. Carbohydrates. Proteins. Lipids.

Polymerization.
The joining of many smaller component substances together, like a chain.
Result.
A substance with a very large number of component substances.

The new formation of such substances.
The formation of a large building block.
Example. A macromolecular compound.
The joining together of many small molecules, like a chain.
Result.
The formation of a macromolecular compound.

Addition Polymerization.
The breaking of one bond in a double bond.
The recombination of it into a bond with the neighboring component substance.
The new linkage of the component substances to each other.
Example. In the case of a molecule.
In a double bond, one bond is broken.
To recombine it into a bond with a neighboring molecule.
In this way, molecules are newly connected to each other.

--
The exclusion of certain component substances from a substance.

Example. Condensation bond.
--
The exclusion of small component substances from a bond.
Only the remaining larger component substances are newly combined with each other.
Example. In the case of molecules.
Small molecules are excluded from the bond.
Only the remaining large molecules are newly combined with each other.
--

-
The ease of internal mobility, in a substance, of a component substance.
Example. Electrical Conductivity.
The ease of conducting electricity in a substance.

Ease of movement of electrons in the molecules of a substance.

Example. Free electrons in a metal crystal.
The ability of electrons to move freely within a crystal.

--
Metal crystal in a substance. Its properties.
It is the following contents.

Example. Metals.
At the molecular level, it is solid at room temperature.
At the electron level, it is freely mobile. Free electrons.
At the electron level, it is close to a gas.
Free electrons repel each other.
Inter-electron forces are small.
Its atoms are arranged in a unit lattice in the vertical and horizontal directions.
The arrangement must not have a specific direction.
The arrangement must be the densest structure.
-
The densest structure.
The arrangement of as many spheres of the same size as possible packed together in a fixed container box.
The distribution of the spheres shall thereby be the densest possible.
-

Softness.
The electrons must be able to move freely.
As a result.
To conduct electricity easily.
Heat can easily pass through.

Such free electrons are constantly moving, linking atoms together.
The bonding of atoms works uniformly in all directions.
As a result
The result is ductility and ductility.
-
Ductility.
When struck. To spread thinly without cracking.
-

Ductility.
When pulled. To extend for a long time.
-

--
Normal substance.
Existing in large numbers, substance. Majority substance.
Substance that exists normally everywhere in space.
Substance that exists in high density in space.
Substance that exists at any time in time.
Substance that exists in high density chronologically.

--
Substance that is rare.
Substance that exists in small numbers. Substance that exists in a small number.
Substance that exists only in a specific place spatially.
Substance that exists in low density spatially.
Temporally, the substance exists only at a specific time or time of day.
Substance that exists in low density chronologically.

--
Basic substance. Fundamental substance.
A substance that serves as the basis for the formation of a substance.
Subordinate concept of applied substance.

--
Applied substance.
A substance that is newly produced based on a basic, fundamental substance.
Substance of some kind, which is established for the first time as a superordinate concept of basic and fundamental substance.

Systematic substance. Integrated substance.
--
In a substance, there is a distinction between inside and outside.
Differentiation is occurring inside the substance.
--
The differentiated parts of a substance are interdependent on each other.
Division of labor occurs in each differentiated part within the substance.
Each differentiated part within the substance is integrated as a whole.
--
The maintenance of the state of the substance is occurring within the substance.
Homeostasis occurs within the substance.
Example. Constancy. Inertia. Total automaticity.

Constructive matter.

--
In a substance, having a framework.
In a substance, having a composition.
In a substance, having parts.

--
The framework or composition.
When they are soft. Example. A membrane.
If they are rigid. Example. Bone.

Overall substance. Overall Substance.
--
The new creation of a substance, as a whole, by the accumulation of its component substances.

--
A method of accumulation of component substances.
-

Attachment. Assembly.
Permutations. Combination.
-

Organic substance.
Example. Organic compound. Living things.

It consists of.
--
Systematic substances.

Examples. Constancy. Constancy. Inertia. Totality. Constancy.
Examples. Distinctiveness inside and outside. Internal division of labor. Integrality as a whole.
-
Constructive substance.
-
Integral substance. Whole substance.
--
Substance that combines the above properties at the same time.

Inorganic substance.

It is a content of the following.
--
Non-systematic substance.
Example. Transformability. Indeterminacy. Non-inertia. Nonautomaticity.
Examples. Non-distinguishability, internal and external. Uniformity within. Non-integrity as a whole.
-
Nonconstructive matter.
-
Non-integral substance. Partial substance.
--
Substance that combines the above properties at the same time.

Living thing.

The biological nature in a substance.
It is the following contents.
--
Energy consumptive. Resource-consuming.
Example.
Inhalation of resources.
Generation and emission of residues, debris, and garbage associated with resource consumption.
-
Organicity.
--
A substance that has all of the above properties at the same time.

--
Organic matter is decomposed into inorganic matter.
Organic matter is composed, constructed, and synthesized from inorganic matter.

Living things exist as a type of such organic matter.
Human beings exist as a type of such living things.

Living things are decomposed into inorganic substances.
Living things are composed, constructed, and synthesized from inorganic substances.

Human beings are decomposed into inorganic substances.
Human beings are composed, constructed, and synthesized from inorganic substances.

--
Predictability in matter.
-
Precedentiality. Inertia. Stability. Immobility. Constant velocity. Settleness.
Stillness. Calmness.
-
Non-occurrence of replication errors.
Accuracy or precision in reproduction.
--

-
Unpredictability in the material.
-
Unexpectedness. Novelty. Innovation.
Turbulence. Turbulence. Variability. Instability.
-
Replication errors.
Shoddiness or laxity in replication.
-

Behavior in matter.

It consists of the following.
--
The state of matter.
That it contains the manifestation of mechanical action.
--

Recombination in matter.

It consists in.
--
Decomposition into its component parts.
Substitution of component parts.
Composition or assembly of the constituent parts. Substitution of their order.
--

Construction, in matter.
Example.
A gas.
The temperature of a substance falls and reaches its boiling point.
The substance gives off heat of vaporization to the outside.
The substance becomes liquid.
Liquid.
Its temperature falls and reaches its melting point.
It imparts heat of fusion to the outside world.
The substance becomes solid.

Decomposition in a substance.
Example.
Solid.
Its temperature rises and reaches its melting point.
The substance absorbs the heat of melting from the outside.
The substance becomes liquid.
Liquid.
Its temperature rises and reaches the boiling point.
The substance absorbs the heat of vaporization from the outside.
The substance becomes gas.

Vertical relationship between substances.
The relationship of power between substances.
The relationship of domination, subordination, and independence among substances.

Superordinate matter. Subordinate matter.
Strong matter. Weak substance.
Dominant substance. Dependent substance. Independent substance.

Their relationship is common between living and inanimate matter.

Their relationship is common between organic and inorganic substances.

(1)
Superiority in matter.
Strength in matter.
It is of the following contents.

-
Possession of coercive power in substance A over substance B.
The possession of coercion in substance A over substance B.
-

It is, in detail, the following.
-
Dominance in substance A.
The ability of substance A to force any state or action on substance B.
Substance A can enforce any state or behavior on Substance B.
Coercibility. Controllability. Controllability. Operability.
-
The ability of Substance A to restrain, protect, defend, or close the gate.
The inability of substance B to force any state or action on substance A.
Substance A can repel any state or action from Substance B.
Substance A is able to lock Substance B out of its place.
Impossibility of coercion. Uncontrollability. Uncontrollability. Inoperability. Closure. Exclusivity.
-
Recoverability in substance A.
Substance B cannot force substance A to maintain any state or behavior.
Substance A can return to its original state soon after substance B does anything to it.
Substance A can be left unaffected by anything done to it by Substance B.
Substance A nullifies the action of Substance B.
Restorative property. Buffering. Healing.
-

Independence in substance A.
Substance A can take any state or action.
Substance A can maintain any state or behavior.
-
Inclusiveness in substance A.
Substance A encompasses substance B.
Substance A merges with substance B.
Substance A swallows substance B whole.
-
Independence in substance A.
Substance B cannot contain substance A.
Substance B cannot swallow substance A.
-
Competence in substance A.
Substance A must have the ability to exercise power.
-
Possessiveness in Substance A.
Substance A is capable of possessing the resources to exercise power.
Substance A already possesses sufficient resources to exercise power.
Substance A is not deprived of the resources to exercise power.
Vested interest. Inalienability.
-

(2)
Subordination in matter.
Weakness in matter.
It consists of the following.
-
Subordination in substance A.
Substance A is compelled by Substance B to do any state or action.
-
Uncontrollability in substance A.
The inability of substance A to control any action from substance B.
Self-destructiveness in Substance A.
Self-disintegrability in substance A.
Substance A cannot take any state or action.
Substance A cannot maintain any state or action.

-
Dependency in substance A.
Substance A's dependence on substance B to take any state or action.
Substance A's dependence on substance B to maintain a given state or behavior.
-
Non-independence in substance A.
The inability of substance A to be independent of substance B.
Non-independence in Substance A.
Inclusion in substance A.
Substance A is encompassed by substance B.
Substance A is swallowed up by substance B.
-
Incompetence in substance A.
Substance A does not have the capacity to exercise power.
-
Lack or borrowing in substance A.
Substance A does not possess the resources to exercise power.
Substance A needs to borrow resources from Substance B to exercise its power.
Substance A is deprived of resources to exercise its power by Substance B.
Lack of vested interest. Deprivation.

Coercion in matter.
It consists, in sum, of the following.

(1)
-
Substance A exerts force on Substance B.
Substance A has the resources and energy to do so.
-
Substance A must stop the power of Substance B.
Substance A takes power away from Substance B.
Substance A has the resources and energy to do so.
-

(2)
-
Substance A moves Substance B.
-
Substance A stops substance B.
-

(3-1)
Substance A takes the following actions with respect to Substance B.
-
Control. Control. Maneuvering.
-
Development.
-

(3-2)
Substance A takes the following states with respect to substance B.
-
Uncontrollable. Out of control. Out of control.
-
Unable to develop.
-

(4)
Substance A causes Substance B to take the following actions.
-
Substance A controls itself indefinitely.
Substance A itself is infinitely maneuvered.
Substance A itself to develop itself indefinitely.
-
The result.
Substance A depletes the power of Substance B.
Substance A renders Substance B powerless.

(5)
Substance A takes the following states with respect to Substance B.
-
Substance A is needed by Substance B.

Substance A does not need substance B.
--

--
Compulsion in a substance.
It is specifically the following contents.

(1)
The following operations by substance A on substance B.

Transformation. Distortion.
-
Deterioration. Alteration. Degeneration. Alteration. Lesion.
-
Deprivation. Plunder.
-
Poking. Collision. Rushing.
-
Pierce. Pierce.
-
Pulverization. Destruction. Disassembly. Penetration. Excavation.
-
Movement. Moving.
-
Dissipation. Escape.
-
Control. Control. Maneuvering.
-
Development.
-
They must be convex.
They must be gaseous.
They shall be masculine.

(2)
Substance A performs the following operations on Substance B.
-
Dissolution. Dissolution. Disappearance. Extinguishment.

Absorption. Recovery. Digestion.
-
Disabling. Disabling. Harmless. Non-toxic.
-
Inclusion. Annexation. Swallowing.
-
They must be concave.
They must be liquid.
They shall be feminine.

The avoidance of coercion in matter.
It is the following contents.

(1)
That substance A takes the following reactions to substance B.
-
Independence. Independence.
-
They must be convex.
They are gaseous.
They must be masculine.

(2)
Substance A takes the following reactions to substance B.
-
Invariance. Inertia. Maintenance of status quo. Health maintenance.
-
Retention. Defense. Defense.
-
Buffer. Containment. Bounce back.
-
Recovery. Restoration. Healing.
-
Immobility. Settling.
-
Collective maintenance.

-
They must be concave.
They must be liquid.
They must be feminine.

The root of coercion in matter.
The root of force in matter.
They are resources.
They are energy.
They are conservation.

Transfer between substances.

--
Enhancement, in substance A.
Benefit, in substance A.
--
Weakening, in substance B.
Loss in substance B.
--

They are the following.
--
Acquisition of resources and energy by substance A from substance B.
The transfer of resources and energy from substance B to substance A.
The possession or retention of those resources and energies by substance A.
The defense of those resources and energies by substance A.
--

In such transfers in and out between substances.
-
The conservation of resources and energy between substances.
-
The balance of resources and energy is offset among substances.
-
Example. Law of conservation of energy.

Interests in matter.

--
Possession of power in matter A.
Possession of resources and energy in substance A.
Realization of the following properties in them.
-
Abundance. Wealth. Marginality. Surplus.
-

It consists of the following.
-
Power in substance A.
Resources and energy in substance A.
Substance A giving them to Substance B.
Substance A gives them to Substance B.
Substance A has the power to do them.
-
They are the surplus power in substance A.
That they are the wealth in substance A.
That they are interests in substance A.
They are the symbol of power in Substance A.
They are the symbols of superordinariness in Substance A.

--
-
The effective holding of power in Substance A.
They are the effective holding of resources and energy in Substance

A.
--
They must be vested interests in Substance A.

Competence, in substance A.

-
Efficiency of operation of power in substance A.
Efficiency of use of resources and energy in substance A.
-
Effectiveness in the operation of power in substance A.
Effectiveness in the use of resources and energy in substance A.
-
The quality of the power in substance A.
The quality of resources and energy in substance A.
-
They must be competence in substance A.

Almighty substance. Universal substance. Absolute substance.

They are omnipotence or all-powerfulness or absoluteness in matter.
It consists of the following.
-
That the substance can do anything.
That the substance can be anything.
The maximization of such capacity in the substance.
The permanence of such capacity in the substance.
-

In matter, gaseousness.
As a part of it.
Masculinity in matter.
They are the following contents.
--
The power to move is strong.
The power to move is strong.
--
Strong energy.
The strong power to work.
Strong earning power.
The strong power to move.
-
The strong power to bounce back.
--

In matter, liquidness.
As a part of it.
Femininity in matter.
They are the following contents.
--
Strong conservative force.
Strong stopping power.
Strong stopping power.
The strong power to settle.
--
Strong power of inclusion.
The power to accept is strong.
Strong power to swallow.
Strong power to store.
Strong power to accumulate.
-
The strong power to receive.
--

In matter, solidity.
They are the following.
--
Strong conservative force.
Strong stopping power.
Strong stopping power.
The strong power to settle.
--
Having a strong bounce-back force.
--

Substance and assimilation or catabolism.

Substance and, assimilation.

Spatial assimilation.
Temporal synchronization.
Synchronization in waves.
Qualitative homogenization or harmonization.

Assimilation of one substance by another. The process.
It is the content of

The action of one substance on another substance as follows.

--
The first step.
Surrounding.
To surround.
To enclose.
To cover.

--
Second step.
To encompass.
To swallow.

To encompass.
To take in.
To embed.
To embed.

--
Third step.
To make inescapable.
To confine.
To seal up.
To seal.
To seal.

--
Fourth step.
To fuse.
Melting.
To dissolve.
Decomposition.
Digestion.
Absorption.

--
Fifth step.
To expel the residue to the outside.

Matter and, catabolism.

Spatial separation.
Temporal desynchronization.
Non-synchronization in waves.
Qualitative heterogenization or non-harmonization.

The dissimilation of one substance by another. The process.
It is the content of

The action of one substance on another substance as follows.

--

First step.
To precipitate.
To condense.
To coagulate.

--
Second stage.
To separate.
To detach.
To diverge.

--
Third stage.
Lifting the encirclement.

--
Fourth step.
To expel.
To drive out.
To drive out.

--
Fifth step.
To close the gate.

Substance and mixing or discrimination.

Mixing, in matter.
It is the content of
Mixing, cohabitation and coexistence between different substances.
Adhesion and adhesion between different substances.
Joining and fusion between different substances.
Cooperation and peace between different substances.

Discrimination in matter.

It consists of
Separation, separation and mutual aggression between different substances.
Detachment and divergence between different substances.
Repulsion and confrontation between different substances.

Substance, change and conservation.
They are reflections of the following forces in matter.
--
Forces of change.
The power to promote change in matter.
The power of change in matter.
The power to change in matter.
--
The power of constancy.
The power of conservation.
The power of constancy.
The power to maintain in matter.
The power in matter to restrain change.
The power to prohibit change in matter.

Relation to hierarchical relationship among substances.
The relation of domination and subordination among substances.
--
Substance A must dominate substance B.
It is the content of the following.
-
Substance A can change Substance B.
Substance B cannot change Substance A.
-

Decomposition and synthesis in matter.
--
Decomposition.
The unraveling and separation of a substance into smaller units of

particulate matter.

--
Synthesis.
To fuse a substance into larger units of particle matter by reciprocal fusion.
The construction of a substance into larger units of particulate matter by mutual combination.

--
In liquids, dissolution.
The melting of one substance into the interior of another liquid substance.

-
Solvent, in liquids.
A liquid substance that dissolves another substance.

--
Solvation.
Example. In water. Hydration.
It consists of the following.

(1)
Liquid molecules of the solvent.
(2)
Molecules of other substances that have entered the liquid of the solvent.

(1) above should completely surround and cover (2) above.
Result.
(2) above behaves superficially in the same way as (1) above.
(2) above superficially assimilates and harmonizes with (1) above.

Essence of Physical Chemistry.

---

(1)
It is particle theory.
It is analyticism.
It is reductionism.
It is a sociology of particles.
Chemical substances are a society of particles.

It is to analyze the behavior of matter in terms of particles.
To analyze the interaction between particles.
To individualize matter.
Example. Particle physics.

They must be gaseous thought.
They must be masculine thought.

---
(2)
That they are set theory.
It is an integration theory.
It is constructionism.
It is totalitarianism.

It is to analyze matter as a large group.
It is to analyze matter as a unity.
Example. Fluid dynamics.

To analyze matter as a construct.
Example. The study of macromolecular compounds.

They must be liquid thought.
They must be feminine thought.

Integration of gaseous and liquid thought.
It is the following contents.
Compatibility between analysis and integration.
Compatibility between detailing and summarizing.

Example.
Compatibility between internal division of labor and overall unity.
Systems theory.
Biology.
Study of human society.

Reaction, non-reaction and feedback in matter.

Reaction in matter.
Substance A acts on substance B.
Substance A attacks substance B.
Result.
-
Substance B changes.
Substance B is transformed.
-
They are the following
Invasion or invasion of Substance B by Substance A.

Non-reaction in matter.
An action of substance A against substance B.
An attack by substance A on substance B.
Result.
-
Substance B does not change.
Substance B does not change.
-
They are the following
The defense or protection of Substance B against Substance A.

Feedback in the substance.
The presence or absence of a reaction in substance B.
Transmission of the result to substance A.

Vibration and wave in matter.

Vibration of matter.
The transmission of that vibration to other substances around it.
It is a wave.

Wave motion.
It is a periodic movement in particulate matter.
-
Example. In the case of sound waves.
That it is a periodic motion, in gas molecules.
-
Example. In the case of light waves.
It is the periodic motion of a substance other than gas molecules.
That substance must be electrons.
-

The expansion and contraction of the substance in the direction of motion.
That the vibration is transmitted to other matter in the surroundings.
It must be a transverse wave.
Example. Light waves. Electromagnetic wave.

Vertical motion of matter in a direction other than the direction of motion.
The transmission of its vibration to other surrounding matter.
It must be a longitudinal wave.
Example. Sound waves.

Other surrounding matter through which those vibrations are transmitted.
-
Propagating through a gas.
Propagating in a liquid.
Propagation in solids.
-

The number of dimensions through which those vibrations are

transmitted.
-
In two dimensions. Plane wave.
In three dimensions. Spherical wave.
-

Analytical items in vibrations and waves.
-
Length of the width of an oscillation. Amplitude.
Number of vibrations. Number of vibrations.
Density of vibration. Temporal density. Spatial density.
Period of vibration. Frequency.
The distance of transmission of the wave when the vibration makes one cycle. Wavelength.
Velocity of the propagation of the vibration.
Substance as a medium through which the vibration propagates. Medium.
-

Various characteristics of waves.
-
The propagation of waves is independent of each substance.
-
Addition and subtraction are valid for waves of multiple substances.
-
Waves always travel the shortest distance.
-
The velocity of a wave is proportional to its frequency.
Wave velocity is proportional to wavelength.
-
The velocity of a wave motion.
Example. In the case of light.
That it is fastest in a vacuum.
-
The sense of height given by a wave motion.
Example. The height of sound.
The higher the frequency, the higher it feels.
That it is proportional to the frequency.

Refraction, in waves.
When a wave motion reaches the boundary surface of a different medium.
The direction of motion of a wave is refracted in a different direction and travels through a second medium.

At such a time of wave refraction.
The frequency of the wave does not change.

--
Refractive index in wave motion.
The index of refraction of substance 2 with respect to substance 1.

In a wave motion.
Substance 1 is medium 1.
Substance 2 is medium 2.

(1)
The angle of incidence from medium 1 to medium 2. Its sine.
(2)
The angle of refraction in medium 2 after refraction. Its sine.

The ratio of the value in (1) above to the value in (2) above.
The value must be constant.
Its value must be equal to
-
(A-1)
The velocity at which the wave moves through medium 1.
(A-2)
the velocity at which the wave moves through medium 2.
Ratio of the value of (A-1) above to the value of (A-2) above.
-
(B-1)
Wavelength of the wave moving through medium 1.
(B-2)
Wavelength at which the wave propagates through medium 2.
Ratio of the value of (B-1) above to the value of (B-2) above.
-

When the density of medium 1 is sparse. When the density of medium 2 is dense.
The value of (1) above must be greater than the value of (2) above.

--
The absolute refractive index of substance A in waves.
The refractive index of substance A relative to vacuum.

(1)
The angle of incidence from medium 1 to medium 2.
(2)
Angle after refraction.

In the above.
When medium 1 is a vacuum. When medium 2 is substance A.

Reflection in wave motion.
The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.

Strength and weakness in wave motion.
It is proportional to the energy of the wave.
Energy of wave.
It is the mechanical energy due to the periodic motion of the medium.

The greater the density of the medium, the stronger the wave.
The greater the humidity of the medium, the stronger the wave.
Example. Relationship between the strength of the wave and the type of medium.
-
If the medium is solid. The wave is the strongest.
If the medium is liquid. The wave must be the second strongest.
If the medium is gas. The wave is the third strongest. The wave is the weakest.
-
The larger the amplitude, the stronger the wave.
The higher the frequency, the stronger the wave.

The faster the speed, the stronger the wave.

Velocity, in waves.
It is determined only by the type of medium.
It is faster when the temperature of the medium is higher.
It is faster when the density of the medium is higher.

Resonance in waves.

A vibrating body.
That is, a substance that vibrates.

Natural vibration.
The vibration of a vibrating body when it is allowed to vibrate freely.

Natural frequency.
The number of vibrations in natural vibration.

-
When an external force is applied to a vibrating body that varies periodically with the period of its natural vibration.
The vibrating body begins to vibrate with only a small external force.
The onset of such vibration.
It is a resonance.
In the case of sound. It must be resonance.
In the case of electrical vibration. It must be attunement.

-
A vibrating body A vibrates.
This generates a wave of vibration.
That wave reaches another vibrating body B.
When a vibrating body A and a vibrating body B have the same natural frequency.
The new vibration of vibrating body B.

The onset of such vibration.
It is a resonance.
In the case of sound. It must be a resonance.
In the case of electrical vibration. It must be tuning.

Forcing in matter.
Positive and negative coercion.

--
That substance A can compel substance B to take state P.
It is a positive coercion.
--
That substance A can disallow substance B from taking state P with respect to substance B.
Substance A can prohibit Substance B from taking state P with respect to Substance B.
That it is a negative coercion.
--

Substance A. It is a working substance.
Substance B. It is a substance that receives action.
It must be able to take state P. It must not be able to take state P. It must be able to take state P. It cannot take state P. That they are the intention or result of action in a substance.

--
Substance A can disallow substance B to cause substance A to take state Q.
Substance A can forbid substance B from causing substance A to take state Q.
It is a negative coercion.

Substance A. It is a substance that acts as follows. Disabling its action on itself.
Substance B. It must be a substance that It nullifies the action on the other substance.

It must be able to cause state Q to be taken. Cannot be made to take state Q. They are the intention or result of action on the substance.
--

Positive coercion.
That it is a compulsion of activation of working.
Negative compulsion.
It is a compulsion to invalidate the working.

Matter in general has intention.
Substance with intention. That it is not limited to living things.
Intention in matter.
Example.
Substance intends to fall according to gravity.
An acid intends to oxidize a counterpart substance.

Substance A is able to force substance B to change.
Example.
Hydrochloric acid can always oxidize iron.
Hydrochloric acid is able to force iron to oxidize.

-
It is an absolute attack by substance A on substance B.
It is the high energetic nature of substance A.
Example. Gaseous. Masculinity.

-
It is the absolute domination of substance A over substance B.
It is the absolute superordination of substance A over substance B.
Substance A is the superordinate and substance B is the subordinate.
Example. Hydrochloric acid is a superordinate and iron is a subordinate.

--
Substance A can change any substance absolutely.
It is the absolute aggressive capability in Substance A.

Substance A is the absolute.

-

Substance A can prohibit Substance B from changing Substance A.
Substance A can never be changed by the action of Substance B.
Example.
Platinum is never oxidized by hydrochloric acid.
Platinum is able to prohibit itself from being oxidized by hydrochloric acid.
Example.
A huge rock never moves, even when strong winds blow.
Giant rocks are never moved by strong winds.
The boulder is able to prohibit itself from moving against strong winds.
Example.
Iron never allows light to pass through it.
Iron is able to prohibit light waves from passing through it against light.

-

-

That it is an absolute defense or defense by matter A against matter B.
It is a high conservation property of substance A.
Example. Liquidity. Femininity.

-

-

That it is the absolute domination of substance A over substance B.
It is the absolute superordination of substance A over substance B.
Substance A is the Superior and Substance B is the Subordinate.
Example. Platinum is a superordinate and hydrochloric acid is a subordinate.
Example. That massive rocks are superordinate and strong winds are subordinate.
Example. Iron is a superordinate and light is a subordinate.

-

--
Matter A never changes.
That it is an absolute defensive or protective capacity in substance A.
That it is the absolute conservation capacity in Substance A.
That substance A is an absolute.
Example. Platinum must be an absolute.

Substance A modifies itself.
Substance A modifies substance B.
They are the exercise of the modifying power in Substance A.
They are the activation of the action in Substance A.

--
In the exercise of the modifying power.
--
To alter. Substance A does something.
Not to change. Substance A does nothing.
-
To be able to change. It must be competent in Substance A.
That which cannot be altered. That it is incompetence in Substance A.
-

-
That which can be modified. It is the dominance in substance A.
That it cannot be altered. That it is subordinate in substance A.
-
That it can be altered. It must be superordinate in substance A.
That it cannot be altered. It must be subordinate in substance A.
-

-
That substance A preserves itself.
That substance A preserves substance B.
-

That they can be paraphrased as follows.
-
That substance A prohibits its own modification.
That substance A prohibits the modification of substance B.
-
They are the exercise of a conserving power in substance A.
They are a nullification of the action on substance A.
-

--
In the exercise of the conserving power.
-
Conservation. Substance A does something.
Not to conserve. Substance A does nothing.
-

That they can be paraphrased as follows.
-
Prohibit modification. Substance A does something.
Not prohibiting modification. Substance A does nothing.
-

-
It must be able to be preserved. It must be competent in Substance A.
That which cannot be preserved. It is incompetence in substance A.
-
That which can be preserved. It is dominancy in substance A.
That which cannot be conserved. It is subordination in substance A.
-
That which can be conserved. That it is superordinate in substance A.
That which cannot be conserved. It is subordinate in substance A.
-

That they can be paraphrased as follows.
-
That they can prohibit modification. That they are competent in Substance A.
That it is not possible to prohibit modification. That it is

incompetence in substance A.
-
It must be able to prohibit modification. It is dominance in substance A.
It is the inability to prohibit alteration. It is subordination in substance A.
-
It is possible to prohibit modification. It must be superordinate in substance A.
It is not possible to prohibit modification. It must be subordinate in substance A.
-

The coercive and prohibitive power in substance A.

--
Forcing force.
It must be a positive forcing force.
It is gaseous force. It must be a masculine force.
--
Prohibitive force.
It shall be a negative coercive force.
It is a liquid force. It must be a feminine force.
--

The living thing's, material definition.

--
That substance A preserves itself.
Example. Platinum.
-
Substance A is active.
Example. Active volcano.
-

Substance A that combines those properties.

Substance A that sustains those properties.

Substance A that continuously consumes resources to achieve them.

Substance A must be a living thing.

Resource, material definition.

Substance B preserves itself.
Substance B acts.

Substance A sustains such biological properties for Substance B.
Substance A does so.

Substance A is a resource for Substance B.

Additional Details. first published mid-February 2023. Energetic and conservative matter. Relation to gravitational attraction between particles.

Energetic substances and conserved substances.

Energetic substances.
It consists of the following.

--
Substance that exercises energy.
Substance that moves. Substance that moves.
Substance that does work.
Substance that earns.
Substance that changes the status quo.
Substance that performs surgery.
Substance that performs self-abandonment.
Substance that uses and consumes resources and nourishment.
Substance that emits. Substance that transmits.
Example.
A gas.
Example.
A Gaseous living thing. Male.
--

Conservative substances.
It consists of.
--
Substance that exercises conservation.
A substance that is immovable. A substance that stops.
Substance that exercises self-conservation.
Substance that returns to its original state.
Substance that maintains the status quo.
Substance that heals.
Substances that provide resources and nourishment. Substance that nourishes.
Substance that receives. Substance that receives. Substance that receives.
Examples.
Liquid.
Example.
Liquid living things. Female.
--

Energetic substances. Its drawbacks.
It lacks the ability to preserve.
It lacks the ability to return to its original state.
It lacks the ability to maintain the status quo.
It lacks the ability to heal.

It is exhaustion.
It is moving with self-discard and in the face of risk.

Conservative substance. Its shortcomings.
It lacks the ability to work.
It lacks the ability to earn.
It is risk-averse and safety-first.
It lacks the ability to break new ground.

An energetic act.
It is a gaseous act.
It is a masculine act.

An act of conservation.
It must be a liquid act.
It must be a feminine act.

The idea of energeticity.
It must be a gaseous thought.
It is the idea of male-dominated society.

The idea of conservativeness.
It is a liquid thought.
It is the idea of a female-dominated society.

The relation between the forces of attraction and conservation in matter.

In particulate matter.
The following must hold.

--
Gravitational force.

It is the following content.
In a particle.
The force that brings another particle close to itself.
The force that attracts other particles to itself.
The power to attract other particles to itself.
The power to draw other particles to itself.
The power to fuse other particles into itself.
The power to swallow other particles into itself.
The power to contain other particles into itself.
Example. The exercise by a female of the power of sexual attraction toward a male.

--
The particle of the attractor.
It must be immobile.
That which is sedentary.
Example. Solid. Liquid. Liquid living things. Cell. Ova. Oocyte. Female.

--
The particle on the side of attraction.
It is to move.
It is the mover.
Example. A gaseous body. A gaseous living thing. A virus. Sperm. Sperm cells. Male.

--
Universal gravitation.
It is the following content.
That all particle matter has a gravitational force.

--
Universal gravitation.
That it is a conserving force.

--
Gravitational force. Conservative force. That their magnitudes are proportional to each other.

--

A particle with a strong gravitational force. Its mass must be large. That it is heavy.
Example. Solid molecules. Liquid molecules. Liquid living things. Cells. Ova. Female.

--
A particle whose gravitational force is weak. Its mass must be small. That which is light.
Example. A gaseous molecule. A gaseous living thing. Viruses. Sperm. Sperm cells. Male.

Example.
A human female's intense concern for her own weight.
Reason.
Because she is heavy to begin with.

--
A particle with strong attraction. That is, a particle with a strong conservative force.
Example. Solid molecules. Liquid molecules. Liquid living things. Cells. Ova. Female.

--
A particle of weak attraction. That is, a particle with a weak conservative force.
Example. Gaseous molecules. A gaseous living thing. Viruses. Sperm. Sperm cells. Male.

--
Another particle that does not shake off the attraction of other particles.
Another particle that mutually attracts another particle.
Another particle that mutually pulls against another particle.
Another particle that moves in unison with another particle.
Another particle that moves in sync with another particle.
It must be a particle with a strong conservative force.
Example. Solid molecules. Liquid molecules. Liquid living things. Cells. Ova. Female.

--

Another particle that is free to fly, overcoming the gravitational pull of other particles.
Another particle that moves freely, independently and separately from other particles.
It is a particle with a weak conservative force.
Example. A gaseous molecule. A gaseous living thing. Viruses. Sperm. Sperm cells. Male.

--
The force in one particle that overcomes the force of attraction from another particle.
The source of that force.
It must be kinetic energy.

--
A particle with high kinetic energy.
A particle that does work. A particle that earns.
A particle that changes the status quo.
It must be a particle with weak conservative forces.
It must be a particle with weak attraction.
Example. A gaseous molecule. Gaseous living things. Viruses. Sperm. Sperm cells. Male.

--
A particle with low kinetic energy.
A particle that does not work. A particle that does not earn.
A particle that maintains the status quo.
It is a particle with a strong conservative force.
It must be a particle with a strong gravitational force.
Example. Solid molecules. Liquid molecules. Liquid living things. Cells. Ova. Female.

--
The potential energy in a particle.
It is the expression of the height of the position of the particle.
It is an expression of the magnitude of the gravitational force of the particle.
It is an expression of the magnitude of the particle's conservative force.

Unless the foundation of that particle is removed.
That it will never be converted into kinetic energy.

That it is large in the following substances.
Example. Solid. Liquids. Liquid living things. Cells. Ova. Female.

--
Particles that are strongly attracted to each other fuse together and become a single entity.
In such a grouping of particles.
Surface tension acts. It is the force that tries to minimize the surface area.
Externally, closure and exclusivity arise.
Internally, confidentiality arise.
Harmony within.

The occurrence of particles that disrupt harmony within it.
Such a particle is to be expelled.
Such a particle is to be erased from existence.

Example. Liquid molecules in a liquid. Water molecules in liquid water.
Example. Females to females in a females-only society.
Example. Between living things in a female-dominated society.
Example. Human beings in Russian, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese societies.

--
Weakly attracted particles are not able to unite with each other.
Example. Gas molecules in a gas. Oxygen molecules in air.
Example. Males in a male-only society.
Example. Between living things in a male-dominated society.
Example. Human beings in Western and Middle Eastern societies.

--
In a particle.
Mass. Universal gravitation. Conservative force. Their magnitudes being proportional to each other.

--
The force of attraction in a particle. Its source.
That it is a conservative force in that particle.

--
Conservative force in a particle. Its source.
It is the force that establishes the particle itself.
It is the force that maintains the particle itself.
It is the force that maintains the particle itself.
It is built into and contained within the particle itself.
It is the root of the particle itself.
It is inseparable from the particle itself.

The power of conservation. Its quest.
It is the content of
The root of matter itself. Its quest.

Additional details; first published in late March 2023. The concept of conservative forces in conventional physics and its limitations. The need for fundamental innovations in the concept of conservative forces. The need for a new introduction of the concept of

conservation into existing physics. New proposal of observational physics. The new proposal of the concept of the qualum.

The concept of conservation, in conventional physics. Their limitations.

Conservation laws in conventional physics.
They are the following.
--
Law of conservation of energy.
In an isolated system, the total amount or sum of energy does not change.
--
Law of conservation of momentum.
In a closed system in which no external force acts.
The sum of the momentum of the system is invariant.
When the momentum of individual objects in the system changes.
The sum of their momenta remains unchanged.
--
The law of conservation of angular momentum.
In an object in rotational motion about an axis.
Angular momentum. A quantity that expresses the momentum of rotation.
When the combined force acting on an object is a central force.
Angular momentum must be constant over time.
--
Law of conservation of electric charge. Conservation law of electric quantity.
In an isolated system, the total amount of electric quantity is permanently unchanged.

--
Law of conservation of mass.
Before and after a chemical reaction.
The total mass of a substance does not change.
--

A summary of the common content of each of the above laws.
It is as follows.
--
Material change. Chemical changes.
Before and after such a change.
The value of the sum of physical quantities does not change.
The value of the total amount of bonds between substances does not change.
--
A physical phenomenon. Its temporal change. Its gradual change.
In such a change.
Inside an isolated system.
The value of the sum of certain physical quantities does not change.
--

Conventional conservation findings in physics.
Conventional conservation laws in physics.
The fundamental problem in them.
It is the following contents.
--
They are biased toward energy systems.
They are biased toward kinetic systems.
They are biased toward dynamic reactions.
--
They intentionally and unintentionally exclude and omit content about the exercise of conservative forces and immobility.
In their contents. The content about the exercise of conserving power or immobility remains absent.
--

The cause of their occurrence.
It is the following contents.
--

Because such knowledge was exclusively the product of gaseous society.
Because such knowledge was exclusively a product of gaseous thought.
Gases are highly energetic substances.
Gases are highly kinetic substances.
As a result. The gaseous thought emphasizes only energy, motion, and dynamic reactions.
A gaseous society operates with such a gaseous thought. Example. Western countries.
Such societies emphasize only the knowledge of energy, motion, and dynamic reactions as scientific knowledge.
Such societies disregard knowledge of conservative forces as scientific knowledge.
On the other hand.
A liquid society that operates on a liquid thought.
Such a society should have produced new knowledge about conservative forces.
However.
Such a society fundamentally lacks the ability to bring about new unknown findings.
--

As a result.
New knowledge about conservation has not yet been fully brought to light.

I would like to add new knowledge about the law of conservation of matter based on liquid thought.
They are as follows

Conservation of matter.
It is the exercise of the power of conservation over matter.

Conservation of matter.
Its effective method.

It is the following.

To distinguish between the inside and the outside of an isolated system.
That the power of conservation in matter is exercised in a way that is restricted to the interior of the isolated system.

The interior of an isolated system.
It can be called a conserved system.

To preserve the isolation in an isolated system completely.
In an isolated system. There must be no leaks or gaps.
In an isolated system. Its packaging or package must be perfect.
Examples. Vacuum-packed, retort-packed food.
Example. Milk beverages supplied in tetrapacks.

The substance itself has the following properties.
The substance itself has the following powers.
--
The power to shut out external influences.
Complete inclusiveness.
Complete inclusiveness.
Complete masking.
Complete sealing.
Complete external isolation.
Complete external closure.
Complete external blockade.
Complete exclusivity.
The power to completely prohibit the entry of external substances.
The power to completely shut out an external substance from its interior.
The power to completely shut out external substances from its interior.
Complete external defensiveness.
Complete defensive armament.
Complete escorting nature.
Minimizing surface. In a liquid, surface tension.
Example. Vacuum-packed containers. Shutting out outside air.

Example. Vacuum flask. Refrigerators. Double-paned windows. Clothing. The shutting out, of temperature changes in its exterior. Examples. Surgical masks. Shutting out bacteria and viruses in its exterior.

--
Perfect harmony in its interior.
Perfect peacefulness in its interior.
Example. Greenhouse life.
--
Complete secrecy in its interior.
The power to keep all internal matter inside.
The power to confine the internal substance to the interior only.
The power to seal the inner substance.
The power to seal the internal substance.
The power to completely prohibit the leakage of the internal substance.
The power to completely prohibit the existence of a passageway connecting the interior to the exterior.
The power to prevent the existence of the interior itself from being known to the outside.
The power to pretend that the existence of the interior itself never existed in the first place.

The substance must possess the following properties
Complete immobility.
Complete immutability.
Complete inertness.

The substance must have the following properties.
--
If it were to injure itself. The ability to heal the wound immediately, on its own, by itself.
Complete restorability.
Complete restorability.
Complete healing.
Perfect preventability.
--

The power to shut out external influences again once they have entered its interior.
The power to expel external substances, once they have entered its interior, back out to its exterior.
Example. Air purifier. The shutting out of an invading virus.
--

External influences in a substance. Their classification.
They are the following.
--
Gaseous influences. Intrusion of external gases. Intrusion of noxious gases.
Liquid influences. Intrusion of external liquid. Tsunami inflow.
Inflow of hazardous solvents.
Influence of solidity. Ingress of external solids. Inflow of sediment.
--

Protection in matter.
Prevention of external influences in a material.
Shield. Protection.
Their classification.
They are the following contents.

Influence of the presence or absence of particles.
Prevention of interference with the maintenance of vacuum.
Examples. Universalization of vacuum packing containers.
Prevention of interference with the maintenance of the presence of particles. Example. Maintenance of oxygen and water inside a spacecraft.

Gaseous effects.
Prevention of intrusion of external gases. Ensuring airtightness.
Example. Versatile double-paned windows in cold climates to prevent cold air from entering.

Prevention of internal gas leakage. Ensure airtightness. Example. Versatile double-paned windows to prevent warm air leakage in cold climates.
--
Liquid effects.
Prevention of external liquid penetration. Prevention of wetting. Example. Universalization of plasters for prevention of wetting in kitchen water work.
Prevention of internal liquid leakage. Prevention of liquid leakage. Example. Universalization of water leakage shields in bathrooms.
--
Effect of solidity.
Prevention of intrusion of external solids.
Prevention of inflow of external rocks and sediments. Examples. Complete erosion control dams.
Prevention of inflow of external dust. Example. Complete screens to prevent the entry of flying insects.
Preventing internal solids from leaking out.
Prevention of internal rock and sediment spills. Example. Complete concrete retaining walls.
Prevention of internal dust spills. Example. Flour package integrity.
--

Prevention of external temperature effects. Protection against low and high temperatures.
Prevention of external humidity effects. Protection against dryness and wetness.
Prevention of external pressure influence. Protection against low and high pressure Prevention of collapse.

Protection against damage.
Its exterior is damaged, but its interior is undamaged and unchanging.
Protection against deformation.
Its exterior will be deformed, but its interior will not be deformed and will remain unchanged.
Protection against amputation.
Neither its exterior nor its interior is mutilated and unchanging.

Defense against reaction.
Its exterior is transformed by chemical reactions, but its interior is unaltered and unchanging.

Inert substance.
--
Inert.
Not reacting to external action.
Example. Not reacting chemically.
--
To react to an external action.
Reacting very weakly.
Reacting very slowly.
Reacting very slowly.
Example. Gold bullion. Platinum bullion. Reacting very, very slowly.
Example. Nitrogen. Not requiring electrons. No external gain of electrons. No loss of internal electrons. Inert gas.
--

-
Reaction.
The excision or substitution of links or bonds within a substance.
--
Non-reaction.
Retention or maintenance of a link or bond within a substance.
--
Activity.
To react.
--
Inert.
Not reacting. Non-reactive.
--

Conservation.

conservation or maintenance of an isolated system.
The conservation or continuation of an isolated system.
Example. Environmental conservation activities. To view the environment as a system.

Survival.
Maintaining the status quo. Care for it. Prevention against changes in the status quo. To perform those actions on one's own. Self-care.
Example. Health maintenance. Disease prevention.
Return to the original state, return to the original state, restore the original state, return to the source, return to the root, after a change in the status quo. Healing actions for this purpose. To perform these actions on one's own. Self-repair.
Example. Healing or restoration of wounds, deformities, or wounds. The formation of a scab over a wounded area. Stitching or gluing together a detached part.
Example. Slashing a liquid surface, but it will return to normal immediately.

Constancy in matter.
Example.
Immobility or settledness in matter. Spatial and temporal constancy in the location of matter.

Eternity in matter. The absence of spatial limits in the constancy of matter.
Permanence in matter. The absence of temporal limits in the immutability of matter.

Their opposites.
The Buddhist concept of the transmutation of all things.

Invariance.
The combinations and links between the particles that make up matter are subject to change.

However, the nature of the particles themselves does not change.
--
The combinations and links between the particles that make up a substance do not change.
The nature of the elementary particles themselves, the smallest units that make up matter, does not change.
The topology of the society formed by the particles that make up matter does not change.
--
The combinations and links between the particles that make up the matter must remain unchanged.
The nature of the smallest elementary particles that make up matter itself must be preserved.
The topology of the society formed by the particles that make up matter must hold.
--

Invariance in matter.
It is the following contents.
In the particles that compose matter.
Invariance in the topology of such a particle society.
Constancy in the topology of such a particle society.

Reactions.
A variation in the permutations, combinations, or links among the particles that make up matter. Transformation. Variation.
A change in the properties of a particle itself. Transformation. Variation.
A change in the topology of a particle's society. Transformation. Variation.
Example.
Synthesis. Synthesis of particles at a higher level from a group of particles at a lower level.
Decomposition. The decomposition of a group of particles at a higher level into particles at a lower level.

Matter.
It is the content of

A fundamental particle. Elementary particles.
The permutations, combinations, links, linkages, connections, and interactions between particles. Their presence or absence.
The society of particles.

Conservative matter. Its nature.
Examples. Liquid. Living things in general. Liquid living things.
Females. People in female-dominated societies. Examples. China. Russia. Japan. Korea.
--
The substance must prioritize self-conservation.
The substance is driven by self-conservation.
The substance seeks its own survival at the expense of other substances.
--
The substance harmonizes internally.
--
The substance refuses to allow external entities to penetrate its interior.
The substance minimizes its surface to external entities. The substance maintains its surface tension.
The substance shall be greenhouse-like and comfortable inside.
The substance must be difficult to escape from its interior.
The substance must be tyrannical.
-
If such an external entity is more powerful than the substance.
The substance must blindly swallow the efforts of such an external entity.
Example. A female excels at memorizing the arguments of the powerful. A female excels at memorizing school textbooks.
The substance is to flatter, pander, and discern to such external entities.
Example. A female is good at flattery, pandering, and discernment

toward those in power. Japanese are good at flattering, pandering, and disciplining America.
Such actions by the substance will continue indefinitely as long as such an external entity exists.
The substance will immediately stop its blind swallowing the moment such an external entity leaves.
That the substance will then, shortly thereafter, return to its original state.
The substance will then, shortly thereafter, voluntarily heal itself.
--

--
The substance seeks to become more self-protective.
The substance tries to make itself more defensible.
The substance tries to make itself more defensible.
--
The substance does not move of its own accord.
The substance does not judge itself.
The substance throws its actions to other substances.
The substance throws its work or task to another substance.
The substance casts judgment to another substance.
The substance moves itself only when other substances move.
The substance moves itself only when energy flows in from the outside.
The substance itself moves only when it is acted upon by another substance.
The substance becomes immobile as soon as the action of another substance ends.
The substance needs to be earned by energetic substances.
--
The substance is risk averse.
The substance transfers risk to other substances.
The substance avoids responsibility.
The substance transfers responsibility to other substances.
The substance avoids challenge.
The substance transfers the challenge to other substances.
The substance avoids voluntary entry into new, uncharted territory.
The substance transfers its voluntary entry into new and unknown territory to other substances.
The substance is always backward.

--
The substance tries to facilitate each other's help.
The substance moves in convoy.
The substance moves in a collectivist manner.
The substance moves in syncretism.
--
The environment in which the substance operates is favorable, safe, and stable.
--

Example. A drop of water. A puddle. A lake. An ocean.
It stays in one place and does not move.
It is constant in volume.
It has a round shape due to surface tension.
It excludes light external substances. Example. A very small insect floats on the surface of the water.
It blindly swallows heavy external matter. Example. A projectile sinks below the surface of the water with one hit.
It is the refusal of an external substance, once inside, to come out. Example. That an ant, once inside a drop of water, is unable to get out of it and drowns inside the drop of water while still on land.
That it moves itself only when another substance moves. Example. The generation of waves on the surface of water due to wind. The generation of tsunamis due to crustal movement.
It is only when an influx of energy from outside causes it to move itself. Example. Solar heating of water and the generation of internal convection.
It is only when there is an action by other substances that it also moves. Example. Clouds moved by air currents. The generation of rainfall due to the coldness of the atmosphere. The generation of rivers due to the generation of mountain gradients.
It becomes immobile immediately upon the termination of its action by another substance. Example. That the surface of a body of water becomes immobile immediately after the wind ends.
That its interior is greenhouse-like and comfortable. Example. That the water or underwater is a more habitable environment for living things.

Energetic substance. Its essence.
Example. Gaseous substance. A gaseous living thing. Male. People in male-dominated societies. Example. Western countries. Middle Eastern countries.

--
Its substance is to prioritize self-expansion.
--
The substance favors high-speed movement.
The substance favors energetic activity.
The substance favors work.
The substance favors earning.
--
The substance likes to destroy other substances.
The substance prefers physical assaults on other substances.
The substance likes to assault other substances.
The substance prefers direct hits to other substances.
The substance prefers drilling and perforating other substances.
That the substance is violence-dominant.
Their consequences.
The substance is prone to its own wounding.
The substance is prone to self-destruction.
The substance is prone to self-destruction.
The substance is not self-preserving.
The substance requires the performance of healing acts by conservative substances.
--
The environment in which the substance operates is harsh, dangerous, and unstable.
--
The substance prefers to venture into new and uncharted territory.
The substance must always be advanced.
--

Supplemental information on the description of conservative forces.

In the above content.
My definition of conservative force.
It is very different from the traditional definition in traditional physics.

conservative force.
The definition of conservative force in traditional physics.
It is as follows.
The storage or conservation of the potential energy of a substance in itself to cause new motion. Example. In solids, potential energy.

Conservative force.
My definition of it.
It is the following
The force in a substance that conserves and holds itself.

Concerning the conservative force.
That there is another kind of force, different from the conventional theory.
I first noticed this while observing the movement of a liquid.
I have specified the specifics of this force above.

Propositions of Observational Physics.

I propose the following new physics.
It is different from the conventional physics which is based on the operation of mathematical formulas.
It is as follows.
Observation of the actual behavior of materials based on experimental psychological methods.
Observation of the behavior of materials based on computer simulations, using experimental psychological methods.
Physics, the analysis of which is based primarily on such observations. Observational physics.

Example.
Observation of the results of visual simulations of liquid molecular motion.

On-site observation of the motion of actual water droplets.
Observation and analysis of the behavior and properties of such liquids.

Audiovisual observations of such substances.
Sensory-psychological and sensory testing analysis of the properties of such substances.

Analysis of the relationship between the substances and society. The relation to sex differences between males and females. A summary of what has been said so far about them.

From my own final and fundamental conclusions, I have made a new development of the contents in the opposite direction.
They should include a lump sum of the contents about living things and humans.
They include a summary of the root causes of the sex differences between males and females.
I will give a summary of their contents in the following.

There are two kinds of forces in matter, as follows.
Energetic forces. Actuating force. Moving force. The force to work.
Conservative force. Power to control and stop. The power to settle.
The power of immobility.

Corresponding to that.
The existence of two types of matter, as follows.
Energetic matter. Matter in motion. Fluctuating matter. Operating matter. Substance that moves.
Conservative matter. Substance that does not move. Substance that maintains the status quo. Restoring substance. Substance that is restraining. Immovable substance. Substance that settles.
A gaseous substance. It is a relative, energetic substance.
Liquid. Solids. They are relatively conservative substances.

Living things in general. Humans in general. They must be liquid.
They must be conservative substances.

Cells. Ova. Female. They must be liquid living things. They must be the base, center, or body of the living thing.
Virus. Sperm. Male. They are gaseous living things. They must strike an external development, a development to the periphery or outer rim, a concomitant, or a disposable trial object in a living thing.

Thought or policy in matter.
Energetic thought. Operative thought. Gaseous thought.
Conservative thought. Restraining thought. Liquid thought. Solid-like thought.

Matter changes from solid to liquid, from liquid to gas.
Matter changes from gas to liquid and from liquid to solid.
Solids and gases are the two ends of such change.
Liquid is in the middle of such change.
As a result The following relationship is established.
Solid thought. Terminal thought. Extreme thought.
Liquid thought. Intermediate thought. Central thought. Moderation theory.
Gaseous thought. Terminal thought. Extreme thought. Universal thought.

That there are two kinds of matter, as follows.

Pulverizable substances.
Solids that turn to powder. Example. Cookie. They must be capable of being crushed or destroyed.
Gases. Powdered solids. Example. Flour. Grains of sand. They shall, from the beginning, be in a pulverized state.
They shall have the following properties
Dispersibility. Discrete. Separability. Fragmentation. Dispersibility. Separability. Analyzability. Digitality. Objectivity.
Dryness.

Material of cohesive nature. Substance with sticking property.
Solid. Examples. Metals.

Liquids.
They must be impossible to crush or destroy.
They can be deformed by external forces, but then continue to hold together.
They can be sprayed by external forces, but will soon come together again.
They must have the following properties
Continuity. Analogousness.
Flexibility.
Self-conservation. Self-conservation.
Status quo. Inertia.
Adaptability.
Restoration. Self-healing. Self-healing. Self-healing.
Refusal of fragmentation. Refusal to analyze. Refusal of objectivity.
Wetness.

The existence of two types of matter, as follows.
Substances that are impossible to bend. Substance that is stubborn.
Substances that are impossible to change. Solid.
Substances capable of bending. Flexible substance. Changeable substance. Liquid. Gas.

Substance.
It is the content of
A society of particles.

Its components.
It consists of
The particles themselves.
Static bonds between particles.
Dynamic interactions between particles.
Their presence or absence.
Their possibilities and impossibilities.
Their temporal and spatial existence.
Their quantity. Their strength and weakness. Their size. More or less. Their length.

Their quality. Their content must be expressed by sensory adjectives. Example. Beauty.

A static bond between particles.
The strength of that bond. That it produces the following properties in a substance
Solidity.
That it is classified as
Hardness. That the substance does not flex.
Rigidity. That the substance flexes.

Weakness of its bond. That it produces the following properties to the substance.
Softness. That the substance shall deform.
Softness. The substance is concave.

Static bonding between particles.
The breaking of that bond. It is a property of a substance that causes the following properties
Crushability. Cleavage. Discreteness. Diffusivity.

The bond is unbreakable. That it produces the following properties in respect to matter
Cohesion. Adhesion. Adhesion. Adhesion. Self-healing.

Dynamic interaction between particles.
Temporary binding of particles to each other while maintaining their mutual independence.
Mutual collision. Temporary joining and then rejoining and separating from each other.
Contact. Association. Exchange. Exchange. Communication. Logistics.
Their intensity. It is high for gases and low for liquids.
Their frequency. It is low in gases and high in liquids.

The strength of their action.
The unbrokenness of their action.
That it brings about the following properties to the substance.

Interdependence. Synchronization. Division of labor.
Systematization. Hassle. Persistence. Jealousy. Thickness and depth in interrelationships.
They can occur in gases or liquids.

Weakness of their action.
The breaking off of their action.
That they produce the following properties in matter
Isolation. Independence. Independence. Self-closure. Loneliness.
Blandness. Thinness and shallowness in interrelationships.
They happen in both gases and liquids.

Cohesion between particles.
Liquid. Solid metal.
They produce the following properties in matter
The distinction between the inside and the outside between particles.
The cohesion of a group of particles with their interiors only, truncating their exteriors.
The expression of closure or exclusiveness to their exteriors.
The expression of harmony, greenhouse, and control within them.

The breaking of bonds and cohesion between particles.
The wounding of the bond or cohesion.
It remains broken.
To leave the wound attached.
Example. A steel frame that has been severed.

To put it back together again.
It is glued and adhered again.
The wound is voluntarily repaired.
They are the following
Restoration. Restoration to its original state. Self-healing.
Example.
When a drop of liquid water is cut, the cut immediately disappears and is restored to its original state.
A wound in the skin of a living thing heals spontaneously.

The bonds and cohesion between particles do not break.
The degree of bonding or cohesion is too strong.
The bond is too strong, too hard, and cannot be broken.
The degree of adhesion or fusion is too strong to be cut.

--
The existence of high and low levels among particles.
A low-level particle. Example. Elementary particles.
High level particles. Example. Polymeric compounds. Living things. Human.
The synthesis of high-level particles from low-level particles.
The breakdown of high-level particles into low-level particles.

The representation of such particle structures in matter by digital string information.
The importance of this realization in the development of the sociology of matter.

That there are two types of living things

Energetic living things.
It is the following contents.
Gaseous living things. Viruses. Sperm. Male.

Conservative living things.
It is the following contents.
Liquid living things. Cells. Ova. Female.
Living things of solid nature. Armed living thing. An living thing that wears a hard, rigid exterior. An living thing armed with armor. Beetle. A warrior wearing armor.

The existence of two types of matter, as follows

Terminal matter. Gases. Solid.
Intermediate substances. Harmonic substances. Liquid.

There must be two types of living things, as follows
Terminal, extreme, living things. Viruses. Sperm. Male.
Intermediate, moderate and moderate, living things. Cell. Ova. Female.

The existence of two types of matter, as follows.

-
Hard substances.
Substances that apply high pressure. Substances that exert high pressure.

Toughness.
It is the content of
A high level of energy being applied. A high level of aggression. A high level of violent domination.
A high level of conserving power. A high level of bondage.
Receiving a high level of tyrannical control.
Receiving a high level of stimulation. Extremism.
Terminality. Extremeness.
In living things and humans. Left wing. Right wing.

-
Loose matter.
Substance subject to low pressure. Substance that exerts low pressure.

Looseness.
It is the content of
A low level of energy hanging. A low level of aggression. Receiving a low level of violent control.
A low level of conserving power. Receiving a low level of bondage.
Receiving a low level of tyrannical control.
Receiving a low level of stimulation. Mildness.

Intermediality. Moderation. Moderation.
In living things and humans. Middle way.

The existence of two kinds of matter, as follows.

-
In quantity.
Substance in large quantities.
Substance in small quantities.
-
In quality.
Substance of high quality. Substance of good quality.
Low quality substance. Bad quality substance.

The following types of substances, depending on the perspective of their analysis, shall exist.

--
In humidity.
Dry substance. Individualistic substance. Disjointed substance.
Powdery substance. Separate and independent substance.
Autonomous substance. Autonomous substance. Substance of low humidity.
Humid substance. Collectivist substance. Cohesive substance.
Substance that unites. Merging substance. Merging substance.
Substance that synchronizes. Heteronomous substance.
Interdependent substance. Humid matter.

--
In luminosity.
--
Bright substance.
A substance with high light intensity. A substance that is illuminated by light rays.
A transparent substance. A clean substance. A substance that allows

light to pass through it.
-
Dark matter.
Substance with low light intensity. Substance that is not illuminated by light rays.
Opaque matter. A substance that is murky. Substance that does not allow light to pass through.
-

-
In purity.
Pure substance. A pure-blooded living thing. A substance of high purity.
Mixed substance. Mixture. Hybridization. Intermixture.
Hybridization. Hybrid living things. Hybrid living things. Substance of low purity.

--
In temperature.
Hot substance. Hot substance. Substances with high thermal energy content.
Warm matter. Warm matter. Substances with a moderate amount of thermal energy.
Cold matter. Cool substances. Cold substances. Low thermal energy matter.

--
At altitude.
High matter. Upward matter. Substance with high potential energy content.
Low matter. Lower matter. Low potential energy matter.

Particles in matter. Quantum and Minimum Unit of Quality Theory.

Types of particles.
It includes.
--

Photons.
Electrons.
Molecules. Atoms. Elementary particles.

--
Matter.
Result of its decomposition. Atoms.
--
An atom.
Result of its decomposition. Nucleus. Electron.
-
Nucleus.
Result of its decomposition. Protons. Neutrons.
-
Proton.
Result of its decomposition. Elementary particle. Example. Quarks.
Lepton.
-
Other.
Photons.
-

Quantum.
The smallest unit of physical quantity.
The smallest level of particles in matter, quantity.

I assert anew the existence of

Minimum Unit of Quality is the smallest unit of matter.
The smallest unit of the body, root, or essence of matter.
The smallest unit of quality or property in matter.

They are the following
The topology of the smallest level of particles in matter in society.

It is to be classified as follows
Topology based on conservative forces. Static topology. Static, bonding, construction and assembly of the smallest particles with

each other. Those topologies. Example. A fixed circuit in a biological nervous system.
Energy-based topology. Dynamic topology. Dynamic interactions between particles at the smallest level. Their topology. Example. Transmission of firing between neurons in the biological nervous system. Variable circuits in the biological nervous system.

A combination of both of the above.
It is the content of
Topology in living things societies and human societies. The topology of the social world, e.g., the formal sociology of G. Simmel and the relational science of L. Von Wiese.

The study of qualities and properties in matter.
The study of topology in the society of particles of matter.
They are, after all, the sociology of matter.

Sociology of matter. Example. Sociology of living things and humans.
That all such sociologies are a kind of topology.

Topology.
It consists of the following.

--
Shapes and forms in entities.
Checks for homology, similarity, interchangeability, and substitutability among them.

The shapes and forms that differ from each other.
Counting them.
Classification of them.

Analysis items and classification criteria for such shapes and forms.
Formulation of them.
--

Additional details. first published in early April 2023. Contrast between energetic and conservative matter. Contrast between energetic and conservative thought.

Energetic substances. Conservative substances. Contrast in their properties.

--
Legend.
[E] Energetic substances.
[C] Conservative substances.
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Examples.
[E] Gas. Gaseous living things. Virus. Sperm. Sperm cells. Males.
[C] Liquid. Living things in general. Liquid living things. Cell. Ova. Oocyte. Females.
-

[E] Existence that does not perform the act of conservation on its own.
[C] Existence that does not do any work on its own.

[E] Existence that can only work actively.

[C] Existence that can only work passively. Existence that imposes its work on energetic matter.

[E] Existence that can only do conservation work passively. Existence that imposes the act of conservation on a conservative substance.
[C] Existence that can only actively perform conservative acts.

[E] Existence that can only change or destroy the status quo.
[C] Existence that can only maintain or restore the status quo.

[E] Existence that can only move.
[C] Existence that can only stop.

[E] Existence that can only destroy.
[C] Existence that can only preserve.

[E] Existence that can only consume.
[C] Existence that can only supply.

[E] Existence that can only change the status quo.
[C] Existence that can only maintain the status quo.

[E] Existence that can only take risks.
[C] Existence that can only do what is safe.

[E] Existence that can only step on the accelerator.
[C] Existence that can only step on the brake.

[E] Existence that can only change.
[C] Existence that can only be changed.

[E] Existence that can only challenge.
[C] Existence that can only forbid.

[E] Existence that can only move around.
[C] Existence that can only stay still.

[E] Existence that can only innovate.

[C] Existence that can only follow precedent.

[E] Existence that can only expand in volume.
[C] Existence that can only maintain a constant volume.

[E] Existence that cannot stay in a previously explored area.
[C] Existence that cannot expand into unexplored territory.

[E] Existence that can only be progressive.
[C] Existence that can only be backward.

[E] Existence that can only open up.
[C] Existence that can only be closed and isolated.

[E] Existence that can only be open.
[C] Existence that can only keep its interior secret.

[E] Existence that can only be liberated.
[C] Existence that can only be confined and bound.

[E] Existence that can only move individually.
[C] Existence that can only move in convoy.

[E] Existence that can only be optimistic.
[C] Existence that can only be pessimistic.

[E] Existence that can only be positive.
[C] Existence that can only be negative.

[E] Existence that can only be inverted.
[C] Existence that can only conform.

[E] Existence that can only criticize and rebel.
[C] Existence that can only harmonize and get along.

[E] Existence that can only disperse.
[C] Existence that can only merge.

[E] Existence that can only clash and hurt.

[C] Existence that can only heal.

[E] Existence that can only kill its opponents.
[C] Existence that can only rescue its opponents.

[E] Existence that can only live outside the greenhouse.
[C] Existence that can only live in a greenhouse.

[E] Existence that can only attack its opponents.
[C] Existence that can only shut its opponents out.

[E] Existence that can only rule its partner by violence.
[C] Existence that can only tyrannically dominate its partner.

Energetic and Conservative Thought.

The policy that energetic matter has in its behavior.
It is the following contents.
Energetic thought.
Example.
Gaseous thought.
Masculine thought.
The idea of a mobile lifestyle.
Examples in human society.
The thought of Western countries. The thought of Middle Eastern countries.

The policy that a conservative matter has in its behavior.
It is the following contents.
Conservative thought.
Example.
Liquid thought.
Biological thought.
Feminine thought.
The idea of a sedentary lifestyle.
Examples in human society.
Chinese thought. Russian thought. Japanese thought. Korean thought.

In a substance, response to another substance.

Response to a counterpart substance in a conservative substance.
Example. Liquids. Living things in general. Liquid living things.
Cell. Ova. Female.
That the substance does not, of itself, move.
Result.
The surface of the substance remains peaceful.
The interior of the substance remains in harmony.
In the interior of the substance, the constituent particles are in micro-motion and check each other. Inside the substance, there is a tyrannical rule among particles.
The substance is constant in volume and does not expand.
That the substance has a constant force at its own surface that minimizes its surface. That it is surface tension.
Result.
That the substance will shut out other substances from its interior.
The substance repels other substances.
The substance defends itself against other substances.
The other substance cannot enter its own interior as it is.

If the other substance is mechanically inferior and lower than the surface tension of the substance.
If the other substance is lighter.
Example. A small insect on the surface of water.
The surface of the substance is only slightly concave.
The other substance must fail in the examination for admission to the substance.
The other substance is unilaterally rejected for subscription to the substance.
The other substance shall remain floating on the surface of the substance.
The other substance is immunologically repelled from the substance.

If the other substance is mechanically superior and higher than the

surface tension of the substance.
If the opposing substance is heavier.
Example. A large, heavy stone thrown into the surface of the water.
The surface of the substance is indented.
The other substance must pass the admission test for that substance.
The other substance is rejected one moment and allowed the next moment to join the substance. At that moment, a splash is made on the surface of the substance.
The other substance breaks through the surface of the substance and joins the interior of the substance.
The other substance will be immunologically infected with the substance.
The substance swallows the other substance whole.
The substance will be compliant with the other substance.
The substance merges with the other substance and adheres to it.
The substance embraces the other substance.
The other substance, once it joins the interior of the substance, becomes wet.
Result. The other substance will never be able to go out again in a state independent of the substance.

The response to the mating substance in energetic substances.
Example. Gaseous substance. Gaseous living things. Viruses. Sperm. Male.
The substance moves from itself. The substance moves forward and backward, flexibly, positionally.
The surface of the substance does not exist. There is no distinction between the inside and the outside of the substance.
The substance has an indefinite volume. The volume of the substance continues to expand.
The substance is constantly attacking surrounding substances. The pressure that the substance exerts on its surroundings as a result. In the case of a gas. It is atmospheric pressure.
Result.
The substance accepts the entry of other substances into its own area without any problem. The area of existence of the substance is open to other substances.
Multiple particles of the substance continue to attack other substances violently and individually. Those particles are violent.

That those particles will rule by violence.
When a substance is mechanically superior and higher in rank to other substances.
That the volume of the substance continues to increase indefinitely.
Example. A large bubble of volcanic gas rising near the sea surface.
If the substance is mechanically inferior and subordinate to other substances.
The volume of the substance stops increasing, compresses, and contracts.
Example. A very small bubble in deep water.

Mixing and divergence between substances.
Substances that have commonality.
Substances with common parts.
Substances of the same kind.
Substances that can shake hands with each other.
Such substances mix with each other.
Example. Apple juice and orange juice.

Substances that have no commonality with each other.
Substances that have no common parts.
Substances of different kinds.
Substances that cannot shake hands with each other.
Such substances must diverge from each other.
Example. Water and oil.

Mediating substance.
A substance that has common parts for both of two different substances.
Substances that can shake hands with both of two different substances.
The new mixing of two different substances that have diverged from each other by the new mixing of such intermediary substances.
Example. Mixing a new soap solution with water and oil, which had diverged from each other. By doing so, the water and oil are mixed anew.

The interdependence of energetic and conservative substances. In the case of living things.

Energetic living things as a kind of energetic substance.
Virus, sperm and male as energetic living things. As its application.
The living thing of the mobile life style society. The living thing of male-dominated society.

The living thing of conservativeness as a kind of conservativeness substance.
Cell, ovum and female as a kind of conservative living thing. As its application. The living things in a sedentary life-style society. The living things of female-dominated societies.

That they are interdependent, as follows.
That energetic living things work, earn, and in the process, are depleted and injured.
The energetic living things are healed and nourished by the conservative living things.
In so doing, the conservative living things maintain the survival of the energetic living things.
On the other hand.
The conservative living things are not good at working and earning money on their own.
Result.
That the conservative living things should make the energetic living things work and earn money.
Result.
Conservative living things are able to obtain the resources necessary for their survival via energetic living things.

--
For living things that reproduce sexually.

--
The attraction and binding of the energetic living things by the conservative living things.
The ability of a female to attract or retain a male.
The power of females to attract males. The power of females to hold

on to males. Sexual attraction.
The content of the examination of the eligibility of an energetic living thing for a conservative living thing as a spouse.
The content of the examination of the eligibility of the male for the female as a spouse.
It is the following contents.
The strength of conservation.
The ability to heal and cure the other person's wounds and fatigue.
The ability to be united with the partner and to be close to the other person. The power to nurse the other person.
The power to generate their offspring. The power to nurse their offspring.
The power to nourish the other person. The power to prepare food for the other.
The power to restore things to their original state. The power to restore things to their original state. The power to clean a dirty room back to its original state. The power to clean dirty clothes back to their original state.
The power to settle down. The power to stand firm without moving.
The power to receive others.

-

The attraction and binding of the conservative living things by the energetic living things.
The ability of a male to attract and hold a female.
The power of males to attract females. The power of a male to hold a female. Sexual attraction.
The content of the examination of the eligibility of the energetic living things as spouses for the conservative living things.
The content of the examination of spousal eligibility for the male for the female.
It is the following contents.
Energy. A high degree of athleticism. Ability to work.
Ability to work. The power to earn.
The power to break through things. The power to penetrate things.
The strength to push. The strength to take on challenges.
Resilience to the wear and tear and fatalities that come with the job.
The ability to provide self-conservation to others. The ability to provide a safe, comfortable, and easy life in the greenhouse for the

other person. The power to protect the other person. The power to attack and destroy the other person's enemies and threats.
The power to move. The power to move around actively and spontaneously on one's own.

--
For both energetic and conservative living things.
Why such attraction and tethering are mutually necessary.

--
For the living things of conservation.
The acquisition of resources for their own survival.
The earning and work necessary to acquire such resources.
The need for them to carry out such earning and work on their own.
However. They themselves lack the ability to fully perform such earning and work.
Therefore.
They need an energetic living thing as a living partner to do such earning and work.

-
In energetic living things.
That they themselves are often wounded, worn out, and tired in the performance of their work and earning.
That they need healing, nourishment, and recovery from fatigue. In other words. Self-conservation.
To carry out all such self-conservation acts on their own.
However. They themselves lack the ability to fully perform such self-conservation acts.
Therefore.
They need to have a conservative living thing as a partner in their daily life that can exercise such conservative power.

Toxic, non-toxic and healing substances.

Toxic substances.
A different substance that nullifies the conserving power of a conservative substance.

Various static bonds and dynamic interactions in the original substance.
Another substance that removes and erases all those bonds and interactions. A substance that decomposes. A substance that performs decomposition.
Another substance that replaces and recombines a set of those bonds and interactions. A substance that transforms. A substance that undergoes a transformation.
Example. A germ for a living thing.

A non-toxic substance.
A different substance that does not nullify the conservative force of a conservative substance.
Various static bonds and dynamic interactions in the original substance.
Another substance that maintains those bonds and interactions in their entirety.
Example. A sterile meal dish for a living thing.

A healing substance. A substance as a cure.
Another substance that improves the conservative force of a conservative substance.
Various static bonds and dynamic interactions in the original substance.
Another substance that restores those bonds and interactions to their original state.
Example. A remedy for food poisoning for a living thing.

Immunity in a conservative substance.

The penetration of a substance into its interior by another substance.

--
Preventive measures.
Preventing the invasion of a substance by another substance.

--
Counterattack or repulse against the other substance.
Defending against or preventing an opponent's substance.
-

--
Countermeasures after the fact.
After allowing an invasion by an opponent's substance.
Detoxification or detoxification of the other substance itself.
Preventing the opponent's substance from exercising its power of degeneration or transformation.
Preventing the opponent's substance from exercising its decomposition or disintegration power.

Substance and belongings.

-
In the case of energetic substances.
In the case of energetic living things. Example. Male.
Example. In the case of humans in mobile lifestyle societies.
Actively letting go of, discarding, disassociating, and discharging their own possessions.
Not to be attached to their own possessions. Not to be attached to their own land. Example. The joyous abandonment of vested interests.
By doing so. To become lighter themselves.
By doing so, they themselves will be more mobile. They themselves will be able to move around more easily.
By doing so. Their own speed and acceleration will become faster.
By doing so. By making it easier for them to exert their own power of movement.
By doing so. By making their own energetics more available.

-
In the case of conservative substances.
In the case of living things in general.
In the case of conservative living things. Example. Female.

Example. In the case of humans in sedentary societies.
Actively accumulate and store their own possessions.
To be attached to their own possessions. To be attached to their own land. Example. Accumulation of vested interests.
To keep the material once inside themselves locked up inside themselves, without releasing it to the outside.
By doing so. They themselves become richer. They themselves become fatter. They themselves become fatter.
By doing so. That they themselves become heavier.
By that. That they themselves will become more halting. By making themselves more immovable.
By doing so. Their own speed and acceleration become slower and easier to zero speed.
By doing so. They will be able to more easily exert their own stopping power.
By doing so. By making it easier for them to exercise their own conservativeness.

The energetic highs and lows of matter.

--
High energeticity. Large mass and high speed.
High conservation. Large mass and zero velocity.

Low energetic. Small mass, zero velocity.
Low conservation. Small mass, high velocity.

--
Low-energy state of matter. Solid. Liquid.
Such a substance is high energy for another substance.
Example. Lava in a scorching volcano for humans.

A substance in a high energy state. A gas.
Such a substance is low energy for another substance.
Example. For humans, the air flow of a cold wind in a very cold region.

Energy and conservative forces for a substance.

Energy.
In the particles that make up a substance.
The force that breaks the static bonds between those particles.
The force that destroys dynamic interactions between those particles.
The force that destroys the inclusive relationship between those particles.

Conservative forces.
In the particles that make up a substance.
The force that preserves the static bonds between those particles.
The force that preserves the dynamic interactions between those particles.
The force that preserves the inclusion relations among those particles.

--
In relation to the three states of matter.

--
Solid. When its energy is more heightened. That is, to become liquid.
Liquid. When its energy is increased. It is to become a gas.
Gas. When its energy is increased. It is to become even more pressurized.

-
A gas. When its conservative force is increased. It becomes liquid.
Liquid. When its conservative force is increased. It is to become solid.
Solid. When its conservative force is increased. It is to become more solid.

-
Solid molecule.

Static bonding. Static isolation. Static inclusion relations.

Liquid molecules.
Dynamic interactions. Dynamic inclusions.
Their occurrence is normalized.

Gas molecules.
Dynamic isolation. They fly around each other, completely unrelated to each other.
Rarely, they collide and interact with each other.
Nullification of bonds. Nullification of inclusion relations.

Physics. Chemistry. How they relate to sociology and ecology.

Physics. Chemistry.
They are, after all, the sociology of matter.

The sociology of matter.
It consists of the following.

--
The particles that make up matter.
The static bonds between those particles.
Dynamic interactions between such particles.
The inclusions between such particles.
Their study.

--
The individual behavior of such particles.
High speed. Low speed. Immobility.
Location. Direction of motion.
Their study.

--
The individual attributes of such particles.
Mass. Color. Smell.
Their study.

--
The distribution of such particles.
Spatial distribution. Temporal distribution.
The study of them.

--
Physics. Chemistry.
That they are, in the end, the ecology of matter.

The ecology of matter.
It is the following content.

If matter is considered as follows.
-
Matter in general is, after all, all living things.
The existence of various substances is pre-systematized.
-

The study of the behavior and ecology of these various substances.

The source of energy and conservative forces in matter.

In the case of living things.

Nutrients. Resources necessary for the maintenance of their own living things.
Sources of energy. Carbohydrates. Sugar. Lipids.
Sources of conservative forces. Proteins. Lipids.

Moisture.
It must be the source of liquidity itself.
That it is the source of conservative forces itself.

The smallest unit in matter.

The smallest unit in matter.

It consists of the following two types.

--
Quantum. The smallest unit in the quantity of matter.
The concept of its source. Quantity of matter.
--
Qualum. The smallest unit in the properties or qualities of a substance.
The concept of its source. The nature or quality of a substance.
--

Qualum.
Its components are the following.
-
Static bonding.
Dynamic interactions.
Inclusion relations. Nested relationships.
-

Reference. Qualum.
Its original meaning in Latin.
It is of the following content.
-
A supple union. wicker. container. basket.
A large container. hamper.
-

In conventional physics, only quantum has been taken up, and qualum has been ignored.
I want to bring qualum to the forefront of physics in a new way.
That is why I am writing this article.

Qualum.
It is, after all, the smallest unit in the object of sociological study.
It is the same in the sociology of materials, the sociology of living things, and the sociology of human beings.

Additional Details. first published in late April 2023. Realization of multi-process modular computer simulations to manipulate compounds of matter.

Simulation of the manipulation of compounds of matter. Its implementation.

--
Static coupling between multiple particles.
Dynamic interactions between multiple particles.
Their modularization.
--

They are the following contents.
--
Modularization of multiprocesses.
Grouping and modularization of multiprocesses and their associated multiple queues.
--

They include, for example.
--
Arraying of multiprocesses.
Multiple and multidimensional arrays of multiprocesses and their associated multiple queues.
--

Representation of material composition in arrays.
Example. Array representation of molecular formula.

It includes the following contents.
--
Multiple particles that make up a substance.
Example. Multiple particles that make up a molecule.
Example. Multiple particles that make up an atom.
Static bonds between such particles.
Dynamic interactions between such multiparticles.
Their modularity.
--
Their representation by arrays.

Example. Array representation of the internal configuration of water molecules.
H2O.
H-O-H.

The type of particles that make up the molecule. ['H','H','O']
Their entry number. [0, 1, 2]
Combination of particles. Use their item numbers. [[0, 2],[1, 2]]
The type of those combinations. Static combinations. Dynamic interactions. ['static coupling','static coupling']
The numerical value of the degree of validity of their combination. [1.0, 1.0]
Numeric value of the degree of stability of the combination. [1.0, 1.0]
Numeric value of the degree of retention probability for the combination. [1.0, 1.0]
Numeric value of the retention strength of the combination. [1.0, 1.0]

Simulation to manipulate the material composition. Its implementation.
Simulation of manipulating neural circuits. Its implementation.

They include

Modular representation of material compositions by means of arrays. Manipulation of those arrays.
Modular representation, by array, of neural circuit configurations. Manipulation of those arrays.

--
Master array.
The particles are considered as independent processes.
Particle names. The name of a particle group. To regard the group itself as a type of particle. ['Azusa','Kozue','Taro']
A type of particle. A type of particle group.
['Female','Female','Male']
Combination of particles. [[1, 2], [0, 2], [1, 3], [0, 3]]
Attributes in those combinations.
--
['static coupling', 'dynamic interaction', 'dynamic interaction', 'dynamic interaction']
['bidirectional', 'left-to-right only', 'right-to-left only', 'right-to-left only']
--
['strong', 'weak', 'strong', 'weak']
Their secondary attributes.
-
['variable', 'invariant', 'invariant', 'variable']
['stable', 'unstable', 'unstable', 'stable']
['disabled', 'enabled', 'enabled', 'disabled']
--
['positive', 'negative', 'positive', 'negative']
Their secondary attributes.
-
['variable', 'invariant', 'variable', 'variable']
['unstable', 'unstable', 'unstable', 'stable']
['enabled', 'enabled', 'enabled', 'disabled']
--

Viewing a particle group as a multidimensional array of processes.
To regard a neural circuit as a multidimensional array of processes.

Example: the binding or interaction between the third of Azusa's fifth and the fourth of Kozue's second.
The item number must start from 1.
[['Azusa'][5][3], ['Kozue'][2][4]]

Conservative forces in matter. Its root.
That it is an inter-particle force.
It is the content of
The force of attraction between particles.
The force that acts between particles to stick to each other.

It is a static binding force.
Example. Adhesive force. Adhesion force. Fusion force.
Example. Solid.

It is a force of dynamic interaction.
It is microscopic and non-destructive.
Example. Fusion force. The force of cohesion. The power to unite. The power of reciprocity. The power of reciprocity. The power of mutual support. The power of harmony. The power of peace.
Example. Liquid.

Additional details. first published in late May 2023. The occurrence of functional differentiation in multiple substances. Computer simulation of these processes.

Living things as dialectical matter. The coexistence and unification of mutually opposing energetics and conservativeness in living things.

In matter in general.
The occurrence of functional differentiation among multiple entities.
The process.
It consists of the following.

The necessity of supplementation, replenishment, and replenishment in a given being. Their manifestation. Its conditions.
It is the occurrence of a deficiency or nullification in a being.
It is the occurrence of a loss of completeness in a being.

Deficiency or nullification. Loss of completeness.
They are the following contents.

Example.
A complete set. Example. "AAA"
Missing sets. Example. "A-A"
Having only two A's when there should be three.

Example.
A complete set. Example. "ABC"
A missing set. Example. "A-C"
Originally, B is needed, but it is missing.

Deficiency or nullification. Loss of completeness.
The occurrence of them in a given being.
The emergence, under such circumstances, of a new existence that
Another being that complements, replenishes and replenishes the above deficiencies and invalidations.

Example.
A complete set. Example. "AAA"
A missing set. Example. "A-A"
A set that completes it. Example. "-A-"

Example.
A complete set. Example. "ABC"
Missing set. Example. "A-C"
The set that completes it. Example. "-B-"

In such a situation, the following situation must emerge
The above two entities initiate and maintain interaction.
The above two entities have a mutual relationship with each other.

The result.
The two entities enter into a new complementary relationship.
The two entities enter into a new social division of labor.

Result.
Functional differentiation is newly realized in the above two entities.
New realization of social systematization in the above two entities.

Functional differentiation between multiple entities. Its automation.
It is the following contents.

The existence of a great source. Example. "ABC"

That existence, in turn, is divided into the following three entities.

No.1. "A--"
No.2. "-B-"
No.3. "--C"

Their automation.

The interaction of those three entities.

"A--" -> "-B-"
"A--" -> "--C"
"-B-" -> "A--"
"-B-" -> "--C"
"--C" -> "A--"
"--C" -> "-B-"

Automation of them.

Functional differentiation among multiple entities. Their automation.
Their realization. Algorithms for them.
It is the following contents.

Automatic, self-replication of the existence of the main entity, by the number of functional items.

For each resultant content of each newly replicated entity.
Automatically pick up one item at a time from the original content to be left.
At the same time, all other items are either deleted or nullified.

Under these circumstances.
To make each new entity interact with each other in a way that

complements each other's deficiencies.
The process to achieve this.
It consists of the following.

--
Each being must be aware of its own deficiencies.
The spontaneous search by each being for the following entities.
-
The other who complements his own deficiency.
-

--
The result.
Each being interacts with the other by chance.
The accidental union of each being with the other.

The result.
Each being is able to make up for its own deficiencies.

The result.
Each being enters into a new complementary relationship with the other.

The result.
That each being tries to maintain such a complementary relationship with the other.
As a result.
Each being sustains interaction with the other.
For each being to sustain its union with the other.
--

---
process of functional differentiation in matter.
It includes.

Matter as a process.

To make the process generate a deficiency in itself automatically.
Or. To let the process generate a deficiency in advance.
To cause the process to automatically perform an action that compensates for the deficiency.
To cause the process to automatically discover another substance to compensate for the deficiency.
To cause the process to automatically generate an interaction with the substance.
To let the process automatically establish a complementary relationship with the substance.
They are, in the end, the following
Systematization of multiple substances.
Self-organization of multiple substances.

Substance as a process.
Possession, holding and retention in that process. Its notation. It must be a plus sign.
A deficiency in the process. Its notation. It must be a minus sign.
Example. Positive and negative ions in a chemical.
Example. The retention and loss of certain genetic information in a living thing.

Possessive content in the process. Its notation. It can be, for example, a string.
Example. A chemical formula in a chemical substance.
Example. Genetic information in living things.

--
Possessions and deficiencies in the process.
They must be representable as sequences, as follows.
[[content 1, possession or loss], [content 2, possession or loss], ...]
[[content 1, plus or minus], [content 2, plus or minus], ...]

Example.
A substance is deficient in A2 while possessing A1.
[['A1','+'], ['A2','-']]

Between multiple substances.
The attraction of such pluses and minuses to each other.

Example.
A substance is deficient in A1.
[['A1','-']]
That another substance possesses A1.
[['A1','+']]
That those two substances are attracted to each other.

--
A positive substance unilaterally makes up for and replenishes the deficiency of a negative substance.
That the negative substance, as it is, is a one-sided deprivation for the positive substance.

--
When two or more substances have positive and negative parts to each other.
Example.
An energetic substance possesses A1 but is deficient in A2.
[['A1','+'], ['A2','-']]
That another energetic substance possesses A2 while lacking A1.
[['A1','-'], ['A2','+']]
That those substances interchange them, with each other, with each other.
It is the content of
The creation of markets, in substances.

--
When two or more substances have contents in each other that are missing in the other substance.
Example.
A conservative substance possesses A1 but lacks A2.
[['A1','+'], ['A2','-']]
That another conservative substance possesses A2 while lacking A1.
[['A1','-'], ['A2','+']]
They enter into a complementary relationship with each other.
They must enter into a mutually supportive relationship with each other.
It is the following content.
The creation of a social division of labor in matter.
Functional differentiation in matter.

Systematization in matter.
Symbiosis in matter.

To regard particles of matter as processes.
Each such process always operates independently of each other.
Example.
Liquid molecules. Gas molecules.
To regard each such individual molecule as a particle.
To move each such individual molecule as an independent process.
Example.
Cells and viruses in living things.
To view each individual as a particle.
To set in motion each individual as an independent process.

To regard particles of matter as processes.
The physical content that such a particle process contains individually.
It is the following contents.

-
Position.
-
Velocity vector.
Acceleration vector.
-
Mass.
Volume. Radius.
-
Core information content.
Example. Chemical formula in a chemical substance.
Example. Genetic information in living things.
Possession or loss of such information content.
Possession. Plus sign.
Deficiency. Minus sign.
-

Interaction between such particle processes.
It consists of
Physical collisions. Or. Chemical reactions.
Physical bonding. Physical attraction.
Physical separation. Physical repulsion.

Interaction between such particle processes.
Triggers of their occurrence.
It consists of the following
The location information of multiple particle processes becoming identical or close to each other.

Collisions between multiple particle processes.
It consists of the following
Physical positional overlap of multiple particle processes with each other.
The physical attachment of two or more particle processes to each other.

--
Collision determination between multiple particle processes.
The use of the identity or proximity of positional information of multiple particle processes.
For this purpose, a separate mechanism for managing positional information outside of each particle process is necessary.
Such a mechanism should automatically detect positional overlap between multiple particle processes.
Such a mechanism should provide real-time notification of such detection results to each particle process as a queue for multiple particle processes.
Such a mechanism should be a third-party viewpoint and a viewpoint of the creator of the world for multiple particle processes.
Example. The viewpoint of an air traffic control office to multiple aircraft in flight.
Such perspectives shall be segregated into the following two types
-
The big and wide picture. Both particle processes are far apart from each other. Both particle processes are unlikely to collide with each

other.
The small and local picture. Both particle processes are in close proximity to each other. Both particle processes are about to collide.
-
Each particle process independently determines the collision without going through such a mechanism. The realization of this is difficult as it is for a computer simulation.

--
Collision processing between multiple particle processes.
Each particle process sends influence to the other particle processes in real time using a queue.
Such influence.
It is calculated by the energy or conservative forces acting between particles.
Example.
Energy. Velocity vectors. Acceleration vectors.
Conservative forces. Attractive forces. Inter-particle forces.
Each particle process aggregates, in real time, the content of the influences it receives from other particle processes.
Each particle process calculates, in real time, its own behavior based on the aggregate results.

Within each particle process.
Such aggregation and calculation events should continue to occur automatically, in real time, in an infinite loop, and at as short a time interval as possible.

The behavior determined by each particle process.
It is the following
Interactions between multiple particle processes.
Examples. Binding. Detachment. Bond breakage. Sustained Negotiation. Termination of Negotiations.

--
Collision, coupling, or interaction between multiple particle processes.
Examples.

Gas molecular motion. Liquid molecular motion. Solid molecular motion.
The behavior of cells and viruses in living things.

Example.
To limit the space in which particle processes exist.
To do this, a wall is preliminarily set up around them.

Communication between multiple particle processes. Its realization.

Interaction between multiple particle processes.
Example. Coupling. Detachment. Bond breakage. Sustained Negotiation. Termination of negotiations.
To realize them without physical collision determination.
It consists of
Interaction between multiple particle processes without physical collision. Their realization.
Interaction between multiple particle processes using communication. Their realization.
Such interactions.
They include
Mutual exchange of possessions or missing items between multiple particle processes without physical collisions. Their realization.
Representation of such possessions and missing items as string information.
Mutual transmission of such string information among multiple particle processes.
It is the following contents.
Communication between multiple particle processes.

Such string information in those communications. Their contents.
Example.
Genetic information in living things.
Automatic segmentation of their genetic information.
Automatic turning on and off of their genetic information.
Communication of such genetic information among multiple cells and viruses in a living thing.
Communication of such genetic information between multiple living

things.
To make such communication itself into genetic information for the living thing.
To convert such communication itself into string information.
The realization of this is necessary in advance in the function groups that form the basis of the program.

Communication interaction between multiple particle processes.
Example. Communication between positive and negative ions in a chemical substance.
Example. Communication between multiple cells of a living thing as to whether or not they possess certain genetic information.
It is the same as the communication of neurotransmitters between thinking cells in a neural circuit.
It is the following contents.
--
A particle process randomly selects and connects to any other particle process.
A particle process transmits information about its own holdings or deficiencies to the other particle process using a queue.
The particle process receives, via a queue, return information from the other particle process.
The contents of the reply information. They are classified as follows.
-
I have enough of your missing items. I am able to make up for or replenish your missing item(s).
I do not have enough of your missing items. I am unable to make up or replenish your deficiency.
I am inadequate in your possession. I require you to make up or replenish.
I am adequate in your possession. I do not require any act of replenishment or replenishment from you.
-

During the multiple particle process. That mutual replenishment or replenishment of missing items is possible. If this is found to be the case.

That both particle processes, or one of them, additionally signal to the other particle process that they are entering into a complementary relationship.
Result.
A new complementary relationship is established between the two particle processes.
Both particle processes are newly systematized and functionally differentiated within the system.
A new social division of labor is realized between the two particle processes.
A new market for the items held by both particle processes will be realized.
--

Substance as holder.
Substance as deficient.

Substance as a holder must defend the contents of its holdings, which must be necessary.
The reason for this is the following content.
To not be compelled by the substance as deficient to compensate for the content of its possession.
Example. The necessity of the defense or defense of vested interests in the living thing.

The processualization of matter.
Functional differentiation in such multiple processes. Its simulation.
The procedure is as follows.

Self-replication of the process. Its implementation.
Self-replication of the information content built into the process. Its implementation.

The data set of its information content.
[['A1','+'], ['A2','+'], ['A3','+']]

Automatic segmentation of the process's built-in information content. Its implementation.
The data set of its information content.
Before segmentation.
[['A1','+'], ['A2','+'], ['A3','+']]
Post Segmentation.
[[['A1','A2'],'+'], ['A3','+']]

Segmented information content built into the process. Their partial loss or invalidation. Their automation. Their implementation.
Before missing. Before deactivation.
[[['A1','A2'],'+'], ['A3','+']]
After missing. After deactivation.
[[['A1','A2'],'-'], ['A3','+']]

Other processes that compensate for the missing information content of the process. The search for such other processes by the process. Its automation.
The process's random discovery of other processes and the acquisition of their responses.
The information content of the process.
[[['A1','A2'],'-'], ['A3','+']]
Information content of the other process.
[[['A1','A2'],'+'], ['A3','-']]

Execution of compensation by a process that possesses an item of information to a process that lacks that item. The construction of such a mechanism.
The method of the compensation.
It is the following contents.

--
Compensation for the missing item itself. Example. Water and

oxygen for living things.
Compensation for the missing information item itself. Example. The genetic information of the living thing itself.
Compensation for secondary products or products produced by the missing information content. Example. Organic compounds produced in the body of a living thing's cells. Nutrients as digestive products. Hormones. Pheromones. Enzymes.
--

For each of these supplementation methods, the mechanism should be constructed separately in advance.

Before supplementation.
Information content of the process.
[[['A1','A2'],'-'], ['A3','+']]
Information content of the other process.
[[['A1','A2'],'+'], ['A3','-']]

Filled-in information items.
A supplement to the process from the other process. ['A1','A2']
Compensation from the process to the other process of the partner. ['A3']

After compensation.
Information content of that process.
[[['A1','A2'],'+'], ['A3','+']]
Information content of the other process.
[[['A1','A2'],'+'], ['A3','+']]

In the exchange of such compensations.
To automatically determine, in advance, whether the types of the data sets of both parties match or do not match.
Result. Only when the types of both datasets match, the compensation transfer should be executed.

Example.
When the types of both datasets match.
Information content of the process.
[[['A1','A2'],'-'], ['A3','+']]
Information content of the other process.

[[['A1','A2'],'+'], ['A3','-']]

Example.
When the data set types of both process do not match.
Information content of the process.
[[['A1','A2'],'-'], ['A3','+']]
Information contents of other process. Multiple examples.
[[['A1','A2'],'+'], ['A4','-']]
[[['A1','A5'],'+'], ['A3','-']]
[['A1','+'], ['A3','-']]

A mechanism for multiple processes to make such compensations to each other. Its implementation.
A mechanism for multiple processes to enter into a complementary relationship through such mutual compensations. Its implementation.
They are as follows.
--
Such mutual compensation. They must be automatic. They must be synchronous.
The occurrence of the need for such mutual compensation. Their occurrence must be regular and synchronous.
The occurrence of a deficient condition requiring such mutual compensation in both processes on a regular, synchronous basis.
--

In their implementation.
To understand, in advance, the mechanism of a very simple multicellular living thing.

Missing information items. Information items to be compensated for. Clarify each of them in advance.

The generation of the concept of function by the occurrence of

deficiencies and retentions in the substance.
The classification of such functions is necessary.

Example. In the case of a living thing.
Functions are the functions that make life easier.
The content of those functions for the living thing.
For the details of their contents, please refer to the contents of my e-book on behavior and society of living things in general.

Example. In the case of matter in general. In the case of the particles that make up that substance.
What are functions?
They are the following contents.

A source of energy. The power to move. Its source.
The ability to do work, stored inside the particle.
The ability of the particle to move. The ability of the particle to work and earn. The particle's power to alter or destroy.
The particle's mass. The particle's velocity or acceleration. The value obtained by multiplying them. The factor that raises those values.

--
A source of conservative force. The stopping power. The source of it.
Static state. A state of micro-motion.
The extreme proximity of particles in such a state.
The frequent contact, adhesion, or bonding of particles in such a state with each other.
Inter-particle forces in such a state. Their strength. Factors that increase their values.
In conventional statics. An object is held at rest by the balance of forces acting on it. Factors that achieve and maintain such an equilibrium state.

Conservative force. Restraining force. Prohibiting force. Confining force. The power to tighten. The force that prevents destruction.
The need to identify the conditions under which those forces are produced in statics.
Example. Material Strength Science. Industrial materials.

Construction materials. Cracks and damages in those materials. The process of fracture of the material caused by their development. Conditions and factors that prevent their occurrence. Identification of them.

In statics.
Stopping power. The power to reduce the energy of an object to zero. The force that reduces the vitality or vigor of the other object to zero.
The conditions under which the stopping power is produced.
They are the following.
-
Its mass must be greater than that of the other object.
The result. It must be able to bounce off the other object as it is.
In that state.
Cushioning. It must have the power to receive.
It is the following contents.
Flexibility. Deformability. Non-rebounding.
Stopper property. Non-penetration. Shielding properties.
Interruptibility.
That they eventually produce the following forces.
Calming power. The power to soothe.
The power of inclusion. The power of inclusion. The power to swallow an opponent whole. The power to trap an opponent inside such an object so that the opponent cannot get out.
-

Summary of the above.
The power to receive an opponent flexibly without bouncing him back.
The power to swallow and confine an opponent without bouncing him back.
These forces must be strong enough.

Factors that generate these forces. They must be the source of conservation power.

Substance whose force is strong enough.
Example.
Liquid. Jelly. Mucus.

Flexible solids. Bedding, pillows and cushions.
Gases, bagged by flexible solids. Air bags.
Liquid, bagged by flexible solids. Water pillow.
Athlete catching a dodgeball ball.
A female who takes a man's energy and makes him impotent.

The act of conservation, in a conservative substance. Another source of conservative power.

A source of conservative power. The power to stop. Its source.
A different perspective from the above statics.
It is the following.

The viewpoint of medicine. The viewpoint of architecture. The viewpoint of history.

The deterioration of the state of conservation in a substance.
Example. Hurting. Destruction. Disease. Deterioration.
Then.
The substance, by its own power, stops and halts the deterioration of its state of conservation.
The substance restores itself to its original good state of conservation.
Result. The substance is restored to its original state.
They are the following. The act of conservation.

The act of conservation.
They specifically consist of.
-
Factors that deteriorate the state of conservation.
Prevention against them. Defense and protection against them.

Acquisition of immunity to them. Their excision. Their elimination. Diluting their concentration. Their nullification.
-
Areas of deteriorated conservation.
Their restoration. Repair of them. Their treatment or cure.
-

In a substance.
Restoration to its own original state. Its own restoration. Its own restoration. Its own return.
The power to realize them must be strong enough.

The factors that produce those forces. That they are the source of its preserving power.

Substances, whose force is strong enough to make them.
-
Example.
Liquids. Jelly. Mucus.
They must reattach instantly after being cut.
-
Examples.
Flexible solids. Bedding, pillows and cushions.
Gases, bagged by flexible solids. Air pillows.
Liquid, bagged by flexible solids. Water pillows.
They can be deformed by pressure, but return to their original shape instantly when the pressure is interrupted.
-
Example.
Living things. That they are a kind of liquid.
They can be hurted and cause disease, but gradually heal and recover.
They may be invaded, but gradually push back themselves to their original state.
They gradually repair and restore their own property to its original state, even when it is destroyed.
They gradually restore and restore the society they have built, even when it is destroyed by war or revolution.

They heal, care for, and gradually cure their wounded and sick comrades.

Such living things include human beings.
-

In conservative substances.
Restoration of its own original state. Its own healing. Its own restoration.
Such conservative power. The power to realize them.
The principle of their occurrence.
They are the following.
--
The extreme proximity of several particles to each other. In that case. The plurality of particles have some spatial gaps between them.
The plurality of particles are not adhered to each other, but loosely bound to each other, while retaining some degree of mobility. Or.
The plurality of particles are not bound to each other and are in a state of micro-mobility, constantly repeating mutual contact and mutual separation.
Inter-particle forces are acting between the multiple particles. Such inter-particle forces continue to be effective even when the particles are slightly separated from each other in space.
When a hard solid or the like is pressed against a plurality of such particles and pressurized, the inter-particle bonding between them is maintained without problems, stretching and flexing.
Subsequently. When external pressure is stopped, the bond between the particles is restored to its original state without much difficulty.
Alternatively.
That the inter-particle forces continue to be effective between the particles even when they are cut by a hard solid blade. Result.
Loose bonds and microkinetic interactions between particles are restored without much trouble.
--

Dialectical substances.
They must be substances that are dialectical beings.
That they are substances that contain dichotomous or self-contradictory properties.
That both of their properties coexist and unite in a single substance.

Example. Living things.
They automatically attempt self-conservation.
They require energy for the realization and maintenance of their state of self-conservation.
That they need to engage in actions that destroy the surrounding environment in order to obtain such energy.
That such actions are energetic.
That such actions are work and earning.
They are at the same time both conservative and destructive.
That they are both a conservative substance and an energetic substance.
They are mutually exclusive and mutually contradictory.
They are in a self-contradictory relationship with each other.
That they coexist and unite in a single substance.
The result.
The living thing is a dialectical being.
The living thing is a kind of dialectical substance.

The living thing is both a conservative substance and an energetic substance.
The aspect of the living thing as a conservative substance. The new functional differentiation of the living thing into the female.
The aspect of energetic substance in the living thing. It is the new functional differentiation into male.
Such functional differentiation. In other words. The generation of sex difference in the living thing.
It reduces the degree of dichotomy and self-contradiction in the living thing.
It is reducing the degree of dialectical existence in the living thing.

Additional details; first published mid-January 2024. Dark matter. Black holes. They must be conservative matter. That a kind of them is living things in general and females in particular. That the darkness in one kind of matter derives from the conservativeness in that kind of matter.

Dark Matter. Black holes. Their nature as matter.
It is the content of
To conceal and obscure their own existence to the utmost limit, externally.
Inwardly taking in and absorbing all external matter. As a result, their own gravity is maximized.
To receive external matter and stop its movement to the maximum extent possible. To prohibit and contain the activity of external matter.
Mutual integration and fusion.
A substance in which the degree of such properties is maximized.
It is the limit and the ultimate in conservatism.
The mass of such a conservative substance.
It is the ultimate limit of negative existence.

Stars. Their nature as matter.
It is the content of

To assert and appeal their own existence to the extreme, externally.
Actively self-radiate and externally attack external matter.
To cause maximum fluctuation and destruction of the external substance.
Actively promote the activity of external substances.
To mutually disperse, rampage and collide with each other.
Matter in which the degree of such properties is maximized.
It is the limit and extremity of energetic properties.
A mass of such energetic matter.
It is the extreme of positive existence.

Energetic nature.
It is luminosity.
It is positivity, challenge, and positivity.
Energetic substance. It shall be positivity. It shall be stellar.

Conservation nature.
It must be dark nature.
It is passivity or degeneracy and it is negativity.
Conservative substance. It shall be negativity. It shall be dark matter.

The distinction between yin and yang as traditional Chinese thought.
That it is the distinction between negativity and positivity.
It is the distinction between conservativeness and energetics.

Living things.
Conservative dark matter that constantly needs energeticity and luminosity to continually sustain their own self-conservation.
It is a type of dark matter or black hole.

Conservative matter. Liquid. Living things in general. Somatic cells.

Ova. Female. Sedentary. Their nature.
It is the following contents.
Darkness. Darkness. The nature that makes their own existence invisible to the outside world.
Totalitarianism. Collectivism. Control. Operating primarily through prohibition, bondage and bondage. To continue to operate with mutual checks and balances. Harmoniousness.
Immobility. Fixation, adhesion, or cohesion. To live a sedentary life.
The property of unilaterally and continuously taking in, absorbing, and storing other substances into their own interior. As a result, their own internal reserves are maximized. As a result, their own mass is maximized.
The property of never wanting to give out their own internal information to the outside of themselves. Distinction between their own inside and outside. Having a surface. Having a strong surface tension. To be thoroughly committed to external defense, external concealment, and internal confinement. Prison nature. The strict prohibition of whistleblowing. Closeness and exclusivity.
The property of avoiding external assertiveness. Passivity.
Degeneracy. Suppressiveness. To suppress and crush other substances. Directed toward localization.
Give top priority to securing unity, homogeneity, and harmony within themselves. Ensure the elimination of dissenting elements within themselves.
Healability. Restorative. Restorative. Restoration. Precedent.
Adaptability. Receptivity.
Negativity. Gloominess. Darkness. Wetness.
Self-dominance or self-superiority in such negativity, oriented toward other substances.

Energetic substance. Gaseous substance. Virus. Sperm. Male. Mobile life. Their nature.
It is the following contents.
Luminosity. The nature of actively making their own existence visible to the outside world. The nature to actively assert and promote their own existence externally.
Individualism. Liberalism. Continuing to operate primarily through acceptance and liberation. Incongruity. Freedom.
Activism. Floating. Floating. Living a mobile life.

The property of radiating themselves externally, unilaterally, unceasingly, to other substances. As a result, their own consumption is maximized. As a result, their own mass is minimized and dwarfed.
The property of actively opening up their own internal information to the outside of themselves. The inability to distinguish between their own interior and exterior. A fundamental lack of surface presence.
A disposition to maximize external assertiveness and appeal.
Aggressiveness. Aggression and challenge. Their own clashing and lashing out against other matter around them.
Diffusiveness. Missionary. Oriented toward universalization and globalization. Extensionality. Expansiveness.
Actively promote heterogeneity and diversity.
Destructiveness. Novelty. Originality. Rebellion. Reversibility or reversibility.
Positivity. Cheerfulness. Brightness. Dryness.
Orientation toward self-dominance or self-superiority in such positive qualities over other substances.

Additional Details. early February 2024. Energetics. Conservativeness. A new summary table of those properties.

Energetics. Conservation properties. A new summary table of those properties.

Energetics.	**Conservativeness.**
High speed.	Low velocity. Zero velocity.

Mobility. Variability. Motion.	Immobility. Micro-mobility. Sedentary. Stasis.
Fluidity.	Stagnation. Stagnation. Stagnation.
Instability. Fluctuation.	Stability. Constancy. Continuity.
Interruptibility. Intermittency.	Continuity. Permanence.
Uncertainty. Uncertainty.	Certainty. Definiteness.
Flight. Floating. Floating. Nomadic.	Fixity. Putting down roots.
Destructiveness. Revolutionary.	Conservativeness. Maintaining the status quo.
Aggressiveness.	Defensiveness. Shutting out. Acceptance. Swallowing. Embracing. Accepting. Disabling. Digesting, Absorbing.
Taking.	To Grace.
Danger.	Safety.
Discarding.	Self-conservation.
Innovation.	Defensiveness. Recoverability. Conservativeness.
Acuteness.	Bluntness.
Extremeness. Extremeness.	Middleness. Middle way.
Abnormality. Bias. Frontierness.	Moderation. Normality.
Peripherality. Minority. Isolation.	Ordinariness. Moderation. Unbiasedness. Uniformity. Centrality. Majority. Factionalism.
Progressiveness. Leading-edge.	Backwardness. Retardation.
Acuteness. Pointing. Piercing. Puncturing. Wounding.	Circumscribedness. To fill in a hole. To erase a wound. To heal.
To create angles. To make an inconstancy.	To avoid making a corner. To make peace with.
To cause an incident. To cause an incident.	To be safe. To pretend that it never happened in the first place.
Insubordination. Criticality. Being disloyal. To oppose. Reversing. Reversing. To change. To Wind Up. Doing Something.	Obedience. Conformity. Loyalty. Submissiveness. Agreeing. To leave as it is. Inertia. To be without wind. To do nothing. To take a wait-and-see approach.
To manifest competitiveness. To	To appear to the outside world as

manifest a combative nature.	if one is a close friend in a sense of oneness, without any superficial competition or struggle with one another. To engage in an insidious and bitter internal struggle for central position within the organization.
To be an enemy. To be rivals.	To be friends. To be comrades.
To be independent. Self-help. Not relying on others. Do not ask for help or assistance. Self-defence. Emphasizing self-responsibility.	Helping each other. Relying. Seeking help and assistance. To depend on. Adopting a convoy approach. Shifting Responsibility.
Changeability.	Status quo. Inertia. Stability. Constancy. Constancy.
Novelty. Novelty. Creativity.	Tradition. Old-fashionedness.
Insanity. Revolutionary. Reform. Paradigm Shift.	Common sense. Restoration. Minor improvement. To improve.
Unexplored.	Existing. Knownness.
Acceleration.	Deceleration. Stability.
Rapidity.	Slowness.
Hyperactivity.	Stillness.
Aggressiveness. Challenging.	Passivity. Degeneracy. Neutrality.
No surface. No two sides of the same coin. No surface tension. No distinction between inside and outside.	Having a surface. There must be a front and back. There must be strong surface tension. There is a distinction between inside and outside.
To exist externally. Directly exposed to the outside as a representative.	To exist inside. To continue to sit in the inner part of the interior as a body part to be carefully protected.
Openness. Ventilation.	Sealed. Closeness. Exclusivity.
Ventilation. Replacement.	Sealed. No replacement.
Openness. Tolerance of migration.	Non-disclosure. Concealment. Confidentiality. Conducting admissions. Expelling. Expulsion.
Explicitness. Clarity.	Non-Explicitness. Ambiguity. Moving according to internal tacit understanding.
Emancipation.	Prison. Confinement. To make it

	impossible to go out.
Autonomy. Separating. To separate. To leave. To be on the sidelines. To look over.	Heteronomy. Being together. To be with. Solidarity. Involvement.
Freedom.	Controllability. Censorship. Controllability. Mutual Checks and Balances. Mutual oppression. Mutual Foot-dragging. Jealousy.
Possibility. Tolerance. Capability.	Impossibility. Prohibition. Permissibility.
To suppress and disable the capacity for conservation.	Suppressing and disabling energetic capacities.
Breachability. Breachability.	Closedness. Holding the system.
Laxity. Roughness. Roughness.	Rigor. Precision. High quality.
Low quality. Low finality.	High degree of final completion.
Violent dominance.	Tyrannical dominance.
Lightness.	Weight.
Levitation. Ascension. Aeriality.	Sedimentation. Sedimentation.
Diminutive.	Huge.
Consumptiveness.	Replenishment.
Consumptiveness. Insufficiency.	Productivity. Prolificity. Sufficiency. Satisfaction. Savings.
Cutting down.	Accumulating. Storing.
Selectivity.	Proliferativeness.
Poverty. Scarcity.	Wealth. Abundance.
Roughness.	Brilliance.
Being replaceable, non-precious.	Being irreplaceable, precious, and valuable.
Non-possessiveness. Non-possessiveness. To borrow. To endow. Unilateral payment of a fee for use to a conservable substance as owner or host.	Possessiveness. Possessiveness. To rent. To be a host. Unilaterally collecting usage fees from an energetic substance as a borrower or lodger.
Being an entrepreneur. To earn. To unilaterally offer his own profits to a conserved substance as an investor.	Being an investor. To repudiate from an energetic substance as an enterprising person, the top of their earnings. To unilaterally recover the profits earned from an investment from a corporative substance.

Being a tool.	Being a tool user. To maintain tools. Being a caretaker of tools.
Being the actual operator. The deliverer of the work.	The person who orders the work for the energetic substance. Acceptor of the results of the work with energetic substances.
Illuminance. Visibility. Shining light.	Darkness. Invisibility. Blindness. To leave in darkness.
Clarity. Transparency.	Obscurity. Opacity.
To clarify.	To make unclear. To draw back the curtain as it is. To shield.
Positivity. Being positive.	Negative. Being negative.
Positivity. Optimism. Being Positive.	Negativity. Pessimism. Anxiety. Being negative.
Extremes. Bias.	Moderation.
Coldness. Coolness. Extreme heat.	Greenhouse nature. Raw warmth.
Hyperthermality.	Mesothermal.
Unpleasantness.	Comfort.
Suffering. Difficulty. Hardness of life.	Ease. Ease of living.
Ultra low humidity. Dryness.	Moderately cool and warm humidity. Wetness. Wetness.
Cutting property. Rupturality. Scratching.	Adhesion. Adhesion.
Tearing. Fracture. Separation.	Conjoinability. Stitching.
Fragmentation. Weakness of bond.	Integrity. Fusibility. Fusibility. Joining together. Bonding. Adhesiveness.
Discreteness.	Continuity. Synchronicity.
Separating. Differentiation.	Not dividing. Not differentiating.
Analyticity.	To reject analysis. Lumping. Unity. To treat as a whole.
Aloofness.	Intimacy.
Non-association. Not interacting.	Cohesiveness. Interaction.
Absence of Attraction. Not exerting attraction. Estrangement.	Frequent interaction. Having attraction. Strong attraction.
Uniqueness. Solitude.	Cooperation. Solidarity. Sociality.
Individuality. Asociality.	Individuality. Being in the color of one's surroundings.
Not relating. Autonomy. Being	Wanting to Relate. Wanting to

out of touch.	Communicate.
Low Pressure.	High Pressure.
Empty. Having a gap. Having a gap. Having room.	Having no space. Having no gap. Denseness. Overcrowding. Filling in gaps. Cramming. Lack of room.
Virtuality. Absence of being. Vacuumness.	Substantiality. Substantiality. Existence.
Specialty. Contractuality.	Generality. Comprehensiveness. Taking on anything.
To separate.	To swallow whole.
To wound.	To heal.
To kill.	To regenerate.
To be loose. Appropriate. To be lax. Not following rules. To violate.	To tie up. To be neat. To keep the rules. To comply with.
Individuality. Singleness.	Collectivity. Wholeness. Unity.
Granularity. Disjointedness. Lack of cohesion.	Collectivity. Cohesion. Grouping. Hanging out.
Diversity. Incongruity.	Uniformity. Harmoniousness.
Heterogeneity.	Homogeneity.
Diffusion.	Concentration.
Universality.	Self-centeredness.
Non-limitability.	Limitability.
Being big picture. Globality.	Locality.
Low density. Airspace. Vacuum.	High density. Condensability. Substantiality.
Independence.	Interdependence.
Rigidity. Rigidity. Hardness.	Flexibility. Softness. Flexibility.
Hardness. Inflexibility.	Cushioning.
No inter-individual force. Weak inter-individual force.	Inter-individual force is present. Strong inter-individual force.
Energetic subclass.	**Conservative subclass.**
Gas.	Liquid.
Powdered solids.	Metallic solids.
Viruses.	Living things in general. Cells.
Sperm.	Ova.
Male.	Female.

Additional content. mid-September 2024. The importance of realizing social centrality in a conservation-dominant society. The importance of realizing social universality in an energy-dominant society. Social exclusion, excretion, emission, and exclusion in a conservation-dominant society. The correlation between social centrality and tyrannical control in a conservation-dominant society. The necessity of measuring such correlation by computer simulation.

Conservation-dominant societies.
Example. Society of conservative substances. Society of liquid molecular groups. Society of living things in general. Society of female predominance.
In such a society.

In an individual.
The force that draws the other individual to herself. Attraction.
The force that makes it impossible for the other individual to leave her. Centripetal force.
The force that prevents the other individual from opposing and rebelling against herself. Tyrannical control.
When the other individual tries to move her from her current position and comes into conflict with her. The power that allows her to shut out or neutralize the other individual while remaining immobile or sedentary without any problem. Immobility. Sedentary power.

In a conservation-dominant society.
The greater such power, the more advantageous the individual is in achieving self-conservation.
The greater such power, the more advantageous the individual is in maintaining the status quo, restoring the original state, healing, and restoration.
The greater such power, the greater the individual's social advantage and social superiority.
The individual with the greatest such power is the center of the society.
Social Centrality. It is the ultimate possibility of self-conservation in a conservation-dominant society.
Social Centrality. It is the ultimate social superordination in a conservation-dominant society.

Those who have great power to realize such social centrality. It is the following contents.
The one who has great mass. Those with great specific gravity. Heavy. The one who has a large mass of internal stores and savings.

The only absolute in a conservation-dominant society. It is the

social center.
The social center. It is the one who reigns at the center of society. It is the one who controls the movements of others around him at will from the center of society.
The one who is self-conservative in a conservation-dominant society. It is to be the social center.

An energy-dominant society.
Example. Society of energetic matter. Society of gaseous molecular groups. Male-dominated society.
In such a society.

In an individual.
The power to move himself at high speed.

In an individual.
The power to invade the other individual's vested territory, and then to expel the other individual from the invaded territory.
The power to transform the area into his own vested area.
The power to transform the resources existing in the area into his own vested interests.
The power to earn a new income for himself by doing so.
The power to do new work of his own.

In an individual.
The power to move the other individual by bouncing him or her off.
The power to destroy the other individual.
The power to break through and penetrate the other individual.
The power to transform the other individual.

The greater such power, the more advantageous the individual can be in achieving self-expansion.
The greater such power, the more advantageous the individual will be in realizing work and earning.
The greater the power, the greater the individual's social superiority and social supremacy.
The individual with the greatest such power is the universalist in

the society.
Social universalist. It is the one who flies around at high speed to all corners of the society. It is the one who can diffuse and expand his own existence to every corner of the society.

The only absolute person in an energy-dominant society. It is the social universalist.
He is the rightful owner of self-expansion in an energy-dominant society. It is the social universalist.

Exclusion. Excretion. Exhaustion. Exclusion. The act of doing so. The act of excreting unwanted or harmful substances from the body in general. Example. The excretion of feces and urine in animals.

In the interior of a conservation-dominant society.

Useless.
Useless. Unnecessary. The one who corresponds to the dregs that have served their purpose. The one who does not contribute in any way to the furtherance of her own social centrality in the socially-centered person.

Harmful.
Who threatens the social center's self-conservation. Opposes and rebels against the social center. Those who attack and attempt to harm the social center.
Disturb the internal harmony already established by the social center. Those who operate on energetics rather than conservation. Hyperactives. The lone actor. Those who refuse to communicate with their surroundings. The autistic. The heterogeneous.
The act of a social center who continues to store her own vested interests within society. The one who prevents such an act.
The pile of used garbage and residue that continues to accumulate inside society. They continue to occupy more and more storage space inside the society in vain. Those who are equivalent to them. Example. Incompetent people. Disabled people. Elderly people in need of care.

The useless and harmful within the society. The removal and expulsion of such persons from within the society.
Such power. It is the following
The power to squeeze. The power to squeeze.
The power to tighten. The power to tighten.
Combining them, it is to realize the power of the following contents.
The power to tighten. The power to expel.
By exercising such forces, to achieve the following
Those who are a hindrance, a burden, or a threat to the social center. Their exclusion, excretion, expulsion, or exclusion from the society.
Such acts of elimination and exclusion are to be carried out simultaneously throughout the society, with the social center and those around it cooperating in unison. That it is a totalitarian act.

Within a conservation-dominant society.
Each individual shall act as follows.

To introduce the contents of the external useful person into its interior by squeezing them out. Example. A female introducing male sperm into her own body.
The invitation of an external benefactor into the interior and the conferring of a higher status on him.
Absorption, digestion and assimilation of externally useful material.

The squeezing out of the existence of the internally useless person itself and its release to the outside.
Dismissal or expulsion of the internally useless.
The excretion or expulsion or catabolism of the internally useless. Example. The act of excreting their own feces and urine out of their bodies in animals.

For each such individual, the surrounding others must be classified as
The useful person. Others who raise the level of her own self-conservation. Others who increase her own social centrality.
Useless. Others who do not raise her own level of self-conservation. Others who do not raise her own social centrality.

The harmful. A threat. Rivals. Others who lower her own level of self-conservation. Others who lower her own social centrality.

The conservative individual internally recruits and treats well others who raise her level of self-conservation, and coldly dismisses and expels those who do not.
The conservative individual recruits and treats others internally who raise her own social centrality, and treats, dismisses, and exiles others who do not.
Such acts of cold treatment, dismissal, and ostracization. It is an act of social exclusion, excretion, ejection, and exclusion.

In a conservation-dominant society.
That the society is always sharply divided into the inside and the outside by surface tension.

In the interior of a conservation-dominant society.

Each individual is always 100% submissive to those who are higher in the society. The higher-ranked person is the one who is more centrally located within the society.
Each individual must always force the lower person within the society to be 100% submissive to herself. The more subordinate are those who are more peripheral or marginal within the society.
In an individual. The power to control and restrain the movements of each surrounding individual. The power to arbitrarily and unilaterally determine the movements of each surrounding individual. Such tyrannical control. The strength of this power must be proportional to the height of the social centrality of the individual.

Inside a conservation-dominant society.

Each individual must always 100% blindly and unconditionally swallow the pressure from the more powerful outside the society. This happens when the pressure from outside the society exceeds the surface tension of the society.
Each individual must always remain 100% completely unmoved

and shut out of the pressure from those outside the society who are weaker. This is what happens when the pressure from outside the society falls below the surface tension of the society.

Status as the center of society. A position that allows for ultimate self-centeredness. The acquisition, defense, or recapture of such a position.
Each individual is perpetually engaged in a tremendous internal struggle to achieve this status in a way that is completely invisible to the outside world.

Reproduction of such behavior by computer simulation.
Example. Reproduction by simulation of liquid molecular motion.
A molecule located at the center of a droplet arbitrarily and unilaterally controls, determines, and restrains the movements of each of the surrounding molecules.
To demonstrate this fact by calculating the strength and social directionality of the intermolecular forces acting between each molecule for each molecule.

Social directionality of interindividual forces.
In the interindividual force acting between two individuals.
Which side of the force is directed to which side of the force between the two individuals?
Is the force unilaterally exerted from one side to the other between the two individuals?
Is the power directed from the center to the periphery? Is the power directed from the periphery to the center?
How strong is its power?

These measurements are necessary.

Additional content. late September 2024. On the society

of matter in general. The correspondence between force of attraction and force of repulsion and conservation and energetics. The correspondence between force of attraction and force of repulsion and tyrannical or violent rule. The existence of force of attraction in matter in general and its relation to the roots of capitalism. The application of these findings to biological societies in general and human societies in particular.

Force of attraction.
In one individual A.
The force that draws, attracts, and glues other individuals B around it to individual A itself. The force that pulls other individuals B around it. The power to check, hinder, and control the movements of other individuals B around it.
It is a force that all individuals possess in common. Universal

gravitation.
It is gravity on earth. It is the gravitational force that the earth possesses.
Such gravity. It forces all individuals near the earth to fall to the ground.
It is a tyrannical controlling force that works on all individuals near the earth.
It is a tyrannical dominating force in such gravity. It is inextricably linked to the power of internal conservation and tightening. It is inextricably linked to the power of external restraint and control.
Such a force of attraction.
That the strength of that force is proportional to the size of the mass of the individual A.
That the exercise of that force is always working remotely, in the form of influence, persuasion, or aura, toward other individuals B around that individual A.
That an individual A exerts a force of attraction toward other individuals B around it.
An individual A is subject to attraction from another individual B around it.
The extent to which the influence of such a force of attraction is effective on an individual A. It is possible to call it as follows. The zone of attraction.
It is the same as the storm zone and the strong wind zone in a typhoon.
It shall be conceptually equivalent to the sphere of force.
The zone of attraction of one individual A. Within that zone, the following forces are constantly being exerted toward another individual B in an effective state.
A force that prevents an individual A from releasing the other individual B, while still attracting it to the individual A itself.
The power of an individual A to cause another individual B to fall and land on itself and remain motionless.

The exercise by one individual A of a force of attraction toward another individual B.
The exercise of the force is automatically and forcibly exerted against individual B, even against the free will of individual A, as long as individual A possesses the mass.

The exercise must be localized. The exercise must be realized only through local exchange between multiple individuals. No universal control system is used in such interactions.

The consequences of the exercise of such attraction by one individual A for another individual B. They are as follows. Individual B is destroyed. That individual B is deformed. Individual B is forced to move its location. Individual B is forced to fix its position.

In the computer simulation of such physical attraction.
The viewpoint that has been conventionally adopted. It should be the following. The viewpoint of an air traffic control room. A big picture perspective from the sky. A universal and global perspective. A high-speed flyer's perspective. An energetic perspective.
But. Such perspectives should be abolished in the future.
Instead, a new perspective should be adopted. It should be the following. A local and limited viewpoint from the ground. A conservation perspective.
The reason for this. Because gravitational force is not energetic in nature, but a conservative force.

Force of attraction. It shall be a conserving force.
That it is the content of
In one individual A, with other individuals B around it.
The force that mutually attracts, combines, unites, sticks, and does not let go of itself and others.
The force that maintains or further strengthens the relationship of mutual bonding or coupling.
The power to preserve the relationship of mutual bonding or connection as it is.
The power to continually generate and validate the relationship of mutual coupling and linkage.
The power to make the mutual positional relationship immovable.
The power to heal and dissolve any damage caused to the relationship of mutual union or connection.

The power to restore and reinstate a break in the relationship of mutual union or connection.

That which works between individuals or objects of opposite nature.
Example.
The force that acts between the N and S poles of a magnet, which attract and combine with each other.
The force of mutual attraction and bonding that acts between the cations and anions of an electron.
The force that acts between the male and female of living things to attract and combine with each other during reproduction.

That which acts between individuals or objects having common properties.
Example.
An intermolecular force, acting between liquid molecules, which attract and act upon each other.
A force that acts between several living things in general, forming a mate or society to improve their own viability.

Force of repulsion. It shall be an energy.
It shall be of the following content.

In one individual A, with other individuals B around it.
A force that mutually pulls, separates, and separates itself and others.
Mutual force that continually rejects the union of self and other.
Mutual force that continually destroys and nullifies the union of self and other.
A force that continually changes and fluctuates their mutual position.

That which acts between individuals or objects having common properties.
Example.
A force acting between the N and N poles of a magnet, which are

mutually detached and do not stick together.
A force acting between the S and S poles of a magnet, which are mutually detached and do not stick together.
The force between the cation and the cation of electrons, which are mutually exclusive and do not stick together.
The force between the anion and the anion of electrons, which are mutually detached and cannot stick together. It is the source of electric current and electric power.

That which acts between individuals or objects of opposite nature.
Example.
A force, acting between living things, which prevents different species of living things from mutually separating and attaching to each other during reproduction.
A force acting between humans as living things, in which humans of different races do not detach from each other and stick together.

Force of repulsion.
It shall be of the following content.
A force in one individual A that produces a gap between it and another individual B around it.
Gap. It shall consist of the following.
A light window. A point where light shines in toward the darkness.
An open area to the outside world. A point that is a security hole to the outside world.
Hence. A repulsion shall be of the following nature.
The power to generate light windows. The power to bring light from the outside into a dark space.
The power to generate an open window. The power to bring openness from the outside to a closed space. The power to bring about the leakage of internal confidential information from a closed space to the outside. The power to bring about a new effective attack from the outside world against a defensive space.

Force of repulsion.
It shall be of the following content.
In one individual A, with other individuals B in the surrounding

area.
The power to break, destroy and nullify mutual bonds and connections.
The power to create breaks, ruptures, and fissures in interrelationships.

The power to create relational wounds to other individuals B around them.
The power to commit violence against another individual B in the surrounding area. The power of an individual A to enable violent domination over another individual B in the surrounding area.

The possession of such power is a new possibility for an individual A to
To disengage from other individual B in the surroundings.
To be in motionally retrograde, inverted, and opposed to another surrounding individual B.
To be in behavioral competition and struggle with other individuals B in the surroundings.
To rebel, revolt, counterattack, or start a revolution against another individual B.
To become behaviorally independent and self-reliant from other individuals B around it.
To be free and free from the domination of other individuals B around it.
To behave interdiscretely, individualistically, and liberally.
Each individual moves at high speed in space, at any time, in any direction.
To cause change or variation in one's surrounding environment.
To create loopholes or security holes in a closed environment.

Force of repulsion.
It shall consist of
The root of competence in energetic matter.
Example.
The higher the temperature of a gas, the more likely it is to expand its distribution power.
Viral living things. Sperm, sperm cells and males in living things in general. The more conscious they are of the struggle and

competition with others around them, the more likely they are to survive against their rivals and leave behind their own genetic offspring.

Force of attraction.
It shall consist of the following.

The power to pull and sew open cracks in a gap between each other, rejoining and sealing them.
The power to heal a wound, once generated.

The power to re-close and shield the light window of an open gap.
The power to reintroduce darkness into an interior that had previously been illuminated by light.
The power to close and shield again the loopholes that have been opened. By doing so. The power to eliminate again the external security holes that existed before.

The power to restore, re-create, and restore to their original state any bonds or connections that were once severed.

The possession of such power is to make it possible for an individual A to

To repair relational wounds and restore the relationship to its original state with respect to another individual B in the vicinity.
Forcing the return of another individual B who has left individual A.
To force other individual B, who has left individual A, to return to individual A.

To forcefully bring another individual B back to the individual A itself.
To forcibly bring other individual B back to individual A itself.
To forcibly keep and bind other individual B to individual A's own body.
The separation of another individual B from individual A itself. To make it impossible, forcibly, to do so.

To forcibly make it impossible for other individual B to leave individual A itself.
Forcing other individual B to be dependent on individual A itself.
To forcibly constrain and control the behavior of other individual B.
To forcibly deprive another individual B of the freedom and independence of movement that it possesses.
To make it fundamentally impossible for individual B to remain in place without individual A's permission.
To perpetuate tyrannical control over other individual B.
To force other individual B to be unable to secede from or rebel against individual A itself.
Individual B is forcibly imprisoned in a prison set up by Individual A itself, and Individual A itself unilaterally and arbitrarily refuses to release Individual B from such a prison.

Forcing the other individual B to adapt to the individual A itself.
Forcing individual B to harmonize with individual A itself.
Forcing individual B to unilaterally learn to swallow what individual A itself arbitrarily desires.
Forcing other individual B to unilaterally befriend individual A itself.

Unilaterally forcing Individual B to act as Individual A's prisoner or toy.

Force of attraction.
It shall consist of the following.
In one individual A.
The force that draws and incorporates other beings C around it into individual A itself.
The contents once taken into individual A itself in such a way. The power to continue to hold those contents firmly under individual A itself, and never let go of them.

The possession of such power makes it possible for an individual A to do the following actions.

To store and accumulate other beings C in the surroundings to

itself.
To make other surrounding entities C belong to the individual A itself.
To possess other surrounding entities C by individual A itself.
To continue to hold and preserve such possessions as one's own private property by individual A.
Individual A itself continues to carry out such actions endlessly. As a result.
Individual A itself, as a being, snowballs and grows fatter and heavier.
Individual A itself, as a being, snowballs and increases its own mass.
The result. The force of attraction that individual A can exert on its surroundings continues to snowball.
The result. Individual A itself becomes more likely to draw in other surrounding beings C to itself.

The other existence C around the individual A, which is taken into the individual A itself, is preserved and held by the individual A itself.
They are, after all, the source and capital for more effectively increasing the force of attraction possessed by individual A itself.

Individual A itself continues to take in, store, and hold other surrounding entities C to itself.
This increases the mass of individual A itself.
This causes the individual A's own force of attraction to increase.
By doing so, individual A itself will be able to increase the following abilities in a snowballing fashion.
The ability of individual A itself to take in, store, and hold other surrounding entities C to itself with higher efficiency.
This will make it possible for Individual A to realize the following Individual A itself to become a good embodiment of capitalism in the material world.

Example.
A giant star A takes in more and more of the surrounding stars B and stores them inside itself.
By doing so, the giant star A will further increase the speed at which it itself grows into a giant.

For such a giant star A, the surrounding star B is acting as capital to further promote the giant star A's own gigantic growth.
Such a giant star A is a typical capitalist in the world of stars expanding in space.

In the end.
The force of attraction inherent in matter in general is the root of capitalism in the material world in general.
The subclass of capitalism in the material world in general. It is, for example, the following
Society of living things in general. Human society. The emergence and persistence of capitalism in such societies.
Capitalism. That it is an ideology of operation, commonly found in the material world.

Force of attraction.
It shall consist of the following.
In one individual A.
A force that endlessly compels other individuals B around it to maintain a bond or connection with individual A itself.
A force that endlessly generates and constructs harmonic relationships with other surrounding individuals B.
The buds that emerge in the surrounding other individuals B to separate and liberate themselves from the individual A itself. The power that endlessly, mercilessly, and completely crushes such buds.
The buds that emerge in the surrounding other individuals B to free themselves from the individual A itself. The power that continues to crush such buds endlessly and without mercy.

The possession of such power is to make it possible for an individual A to realize the following actions.
Other individuals B in the surroundings, who try to destroy the harmonious relationship with individual A itself.
Example. Individual B, who acts in rebellion, criticism or opposition to Individual A itself.
Individual A itself exerts a greater force of attraction on Individual

B without mercy.
The result.
Individual A itself forces Individual B to surrender and yield to Individual A itself.
The result.
Individual A itself succeeds without problems in forcefully suppressing the rebellion by Individual B.
This forces individual B to re-establish a harmonious relationship with individual A.

Force of attraction.
It must ultimately consist of the following
In one individual A.
A force that endlessly maintains tyrannical control over other individuals B around it.

Force of attraction.
It is a force that
The force that realizes conservation in matter.
The root of the power of conservation in matter.
That it is possessed primarily in the following substances.
Example. Liquids. Living things in general. Cellular living things. Females. Ova. Pairs of cations and anions. Between pairs of N and S poles of a magnet.

Force of repulsion.
It is the content of
A force that realizes energetic properties in matter.
The force that realizes destructiveness and variability in matter.
The root of energy in matter.
It shall be possessed primarily in the following substances.
Example. Gases. Viruses. Male. Sperm. Pairs of anions and anions. Pairs of N-poles and N-poles of a magnet.

Force of attraction.
It must be the following.
In one individual A.
A force that compels another individual B to maintain a state of interconnection or interconnectedness with individual A itself.
A force that keeps other individual B bound and restrained under individual A itself.
For other individual B. The force that compels individual A to establish a harmonious and cordial relationship with itself.

The power to merge the existence of individual B with and absorb the existence of individual A into itself.
The power to store and save the existence of other individuals B internally under individual A itself, and to transform them into property and capital that individual A itself has the right to own.

The power to make other individual B immobile from individual A's own body.
The power to immobilize, cripple, and immobilize another individual B under individual A's own control.
The power to settle other individual B under individual A itself.
The power to forcibly prohibit other individual B from moving from individual A's own body.
The power to forcibly prohibit the other individual B from separating and seceding from individual A itself.
Force that forcibly prohibits other individual B from being freed and liberated from individual A's own source.

Force of attraction.
That which is the fundamental force that generates the sedentary mode of life in the material world in general.
Example. That in relatively warm and humid lands, the settlement of agrarian peoples and the predominance of females in their societies is occurring.
A specific example. China. Japan. Korea. Southern Russia. Southeast Asian countries. Those societies that grow rice, wheat, and field crops.

In one individual A.
The exercise of such an attraction. It is, in fact, being exercised by

other individual B to individual A itself at the same time.
The exercise of such a force of attraction. It is mutual. It is bidirectional. The reason for this. Because the force of attraction is universally possessed by individuals with mass in general. Example. The continued use of the term “universal gravitation” in modern physics.

The binding of one individual A to another individual B based on the exercise of such force of attraction. It is, after all, a mutual bondage.
Example. The concept of mutual bondage in clinical psychology for human society. The root of the concept is ultimately derived from the universal gravitation in the material world in general.

Force of repulsion.
That it consists in the following.
At an individual A.
A force that allows individual A itself to move freely under another individual B.
A force that allows individual A to move itself away from other individual B.
The power to make individual A's own existence mobile and fluid under other individual B.
The power to free and liberate individual A's own being from the other individual B.
The power to enable individual A to rebel, criticize, and socially revolutionize other individual B.
The power to enable individual A to unilaterally reject requests for interconnection and interconnection from individual B.
The force that allows individual A to remain mutually antagonistic and inharmonious with individual B.

Repulsion.
It must be the fundamental force that generates mobile lifestyles in the material world in general.
Example. The generation of constant free flow by swarms of electrons inside metallic solids. That they generate electrical energy.

Force of attraction.
It shall be of the following content.
In an individual A.
The force that absorbs, merges, and annexes the existence of others B around it to the individual A itself.
By doing so. The power to make the existence of individual A itself greater and heavier.
Such power is the root of capitalism in the material world in general.
The exercise of such power. That it will endure indefinitely, indefinitely, without limit.
The exercise of such power. It is to produce the accumulation of material capital within the individual A.
It creates a disparity in the mass of internal capital accumulation between different individuals.

Such is the existence of capitalism. It is universal in nature in the material world in general. That it is not a topic peculiar to human society at all.

Example.
A snowfall area in winter.
When a snowball rolls down a slope, it gets bigger and heavier on its own.
It must be the following.
That the snowball is a capitalist who voluntarily performs his own capitalization. That in that snowball, internal capital accumulation is occurring as the volume and mass increase.

Example.
Human as an living thing. In its society.
That mergers and acquisitions of other enterprises by one enterprise have become the norm.
Such enterprises are capitalists who voluntarily recapitalize themselves. That internal capital accumulation is occurring in such firms as they increase their capital holdings.

The two forces that make up society of matter in general. Attraction and Repulsion.

Force of attraction.
That it is constituted by the following key words.
Mutual coupling forces. Interconnection force.
Conservative force. Maintenance force.
Binding force. Binding force. Power to settle. The power to belong.
Closing power.
The power to unify and fuse. The power of internal harmony. The power of internal cooperation. The power of internal negotiation.
The power of healing. The power of restoration.
Internal absorption. Internal ownership. Internal storage power.
Internal accumulation power. Internal capital increase power.
The power to increase the weight of one's own mass. The power to pass capitalism in self-pulling.

Force of repulsion.
It is to be constituted by the following key words
Mutual separation force. Mutual detachment force.
Energy. Active force. Motor power. The power to work. Earning power.
The power to liberate. The power to liberate. The power to become independent.
The power of separation. The power of individualism. The power to act independently. The power of rebellion. The power of criticism
The power to be objective.
The power to destroy. The power of disconnection. Analytical power. The power to generate variation. The power to move fast.
The power to pass non-affiliation. The power to pass non-ownership. The power to dispose of property. The power to borrow.
The power to reduce one's own mass.

The fact that repulsion as well as attraction is an important

component of material society in general.
Example.
Mutual detachment. Rebellion. Liberalization.

The nature of repulsion is never antisocial.
Repulsion is another component of the society of matter in general.

Repulsion is a major characteristic and strength of energetic matter.
Example.
Exercise of repulsion is a major characteristic and advantage of energetic male in the society of living things in general.

It is also true in the society of human as an living thing.
The demonstration of repulsion is a major characteristic and advantage of energetic males in human society.
The social value of repulsion is relatively high in male-dominated societies. Example. Emphasis on a critical spirit toward the current social system in Western countries.

Additional content. late September 2024. Part 2. The concepts of Earth's gravity, potential energy and conservative forces in conventional physics. The need for a new, upward-compatible viewpoint to replace them entirely. The need to elucidate the laws of attraction and

repulsion in matter in general as the ultimate goal. Conventional societal values that must be newly overcome in the study of the laws of physics in matter in general.

A bite-sized description of what follows.
The concepts of earth gravity, potential energy and conservation of force in conventional physics. A new, upward-compatible viewpoint is needed to replace them entirely.
Based on such a viewpoint, one of the ultimate goals of future physics should be to elucidate the following The laws of attraction and repulsion in matter in general.
In the study of the physical laws of matter in general, it is necessary to overcome the existing social values held by conventional physicists.

The way in which object motion is viewed in conventional physics. That it consists of the following.
That the earth's gravity causes the motion of objects that exist high above the earth's near-ground surface to fall to the ground. Such objects temporarily possess kinetic energy during their fall to the ground.
The new generation of kinetic energy in such a falling object. That such phenomena have been viewed in conventional physics as the digestion of a store of potential energy.
From the perspective of an external observer. Such potential energy appears to be pre-stored and stored in the object.
That such phenomena have been referred to in conventional physics

by the following names in the first order of precedence.
Conservative Force.

However. Such a way of understanding object motion in conventional physics is actually inappropriate for universally grasping the function of gravitational force on objects in general. Such an understanding should be replaced in the future by the following.

A pulling contest between two individuals A and B is always occurring beforehand.
The stronger individual A can unilaterally continue to pull the weaker individual B toward itself by winning the contest.
Individual B, which is weaker in attraction, loses such a contest and continues to be unilaterally drawn toward individual A, which is stronger in attraction.

The foothold for individual B, which is pre-set by the attractor, A, and to which it is drawn.
Individual B continues to be drawn toward the attracting individual A until it reaches the scaffold.
Individual B finally collides with the scaffold and stops moving.
Such cessation or termination of movement. That this is the effect of the attraction exerted by the attracting individual A.
The cessation of such movement shall remain in effect until the scaffold collapses again for some reason.
The cessation of such action is valid for as long as the following conditions are valid.
The strength of the attraction of the attracting individual A must continue to persist. The magnitude of the mass of the attracting individual A must continue to persist.

Explanation of gravity and potential energy in conventional physics.
The earth's gravity causes the motion of objects that exist high above the earth's near-ground surface to fall to the ground.
Such objects temporarily possess kinetic energy during their fall to the ground. The source of such kinetic energy is called potential

energy.
That such content should be replaced with the following content

The laws of attraction and repulsion in the material world in general.
By the exercise of attraction by an individual A, which has a stronger attraction. The movement of individual B, which exists in the vicinity of the weaker individual A and is attracted to the stronger individual A, is caused.
Individual B temporarily possesses kinetic energy during its movement to the foothold set by the stronger individual A.
The generation of such kinetic energy originates from the attraction force exerted from Individual A to Individual B.
When individual B reaches the scaffold set by individual A, which has a stronger attraction force. The kinetic energy of individual B is converted into the following content and disappears from individual B.
The bonding and coupling between the constituent particles within each of the two individuals A and B. The components of the chain of such bonds and linkages.
That they are the product of the exercise of conservative forces between the constituent particles within each of the two individuals A and B.
To destroy them by the exercise of their kinetic energy. That in doing so, heat is generated. That the kinetic energy of the individual B is consumed for their execution, and that they are annihilated.

That in the above, the exercise of the repulsive force as well as the attractive force should be considered at the same time.
The strength of the repulsive force should be subtracted from the strength of the attractive force exercised as described above, and numerical calculations should be performed.
In some cases, there is a sufficient possibility that the following events may occur.
The strength of the repulsion force exercised between two individuals A and B exceeds the strength of the attraction force exercised simultaneously between two individuals A and B.
That this causes the two individuals A and B to move away from each other in opposite directions.

The destruction of the material structure of individuals A and B by individual B, exercising the kinetic energy derived from the gravitational attraction of individual A. Such energetic activity. It is, after all, a kind of exertion of repulsion.
In this case, the attractive force of individual A is converted into a repulsive force of individual B. It is, in the end, the following content. The conversion of attraction into repulsion.

This is a viewpoint that should be taken in future physics.
Not to be confined only to the motion of objects on or near the earth.
Do not limit your research to the mathematical understanding and reproduction of the motion of terrestrial and near-earth bodies.

To obtain a comprehensive superclass of knowledge that is not limited to the earth and its vicinity, but is common to all material individuals in the entire material world.
Concentrate on obtaining such knowledge.

Physical laws of motion whose validity is limited to the earth and its vicinity.
They are only based on the limited viewpoints of a subclass from the viewpoint of a general superclass that is common to all material individuals.
A departure from the limited viewpoint of such a subclass is newly necessary.

The social values held by conventional physicists must be corrected in order to achieve this. The values are as follows.

A worldview that places human at the center of the world. A worldview that places human at the top of the world. A value system that forcibly makes a sharp distinction between human existence and the rest of existence.
Example. A value system that makes a distinction between natural things and human-made things. A monotheistic value system based in Western countries and the Middle East, which is believed in all over the world. Judaism. Christianity. Islam. The celestial

perspective they create.

Values that unilaterally limit the perspective of research to take only the viewpoint from on or near the earth.
Example. A pragmatic perspective to win the race for resources on or near the earth. An investor-like biological value system that seeks only such a profit-oriented perspective.

A viewpoint that forcibly distinguishes between the human inhabited world on and near the Earth and the rest of space. It is based on a perspective that forcibly distinguishes the human world from the rest of the natural world.

The current human physicists can only have such a view of the world and its values. It is based on the limitation of the current human capacity to live only on or near the earth.

In the future progress of research on the general laws of physics common to the entire material world, new liberation and freedom from the above narrow viewpoints limited to the earth and its vicinity will be essential.

Additional content. early November 2024. Mechanisms of internal heating and internal luminescence generation in conservative materials. Mechanism of internal retention of thermal energy in

conservative materials. The relationship between the magnitude of the gravitational attraction between the components of the material. The coexistence of conservatism and energetics within a conservative substance. Conservative matter as dialectical matter. The occurrence of periodic repetitions of explosions as energetic acts and their immediate re-settlement in conservative matter.

Conservative matter.
The universal aggregation and gathering together of the constituent particles in its interior by means of a strong mutual attraction.
The constituent particles within it are in a constant internal struggle to acquire a more central position.
The driving force of such internal struggle is the pulling of internal particles against each other. It is an exercise of attraction between

internal particles.
It is the universal formation of clumps.
It is the universal formation of surfaces. It is to obtain internal confidentiality.
It is to form the shape of a round sphere. It is to take a round appearance. It is to create internal harmony externally. Example. A drop of water. A star.

Conservative matter.
The constituent particles in its interior are constantly exerting a strong mutual gravitational pull on each other.
Such an exercise of attraction.
It is equivalent to braking the motion of other particles.
That it is equivalent to suppressing the motion of other particles.
Heat. That it can be perceived as the vibration of a particle or an individual.
When the motion of one individual is suppressed and repressed by an external force.
That the kinetic energy is converted into thermal energy.
When the motion of an individual is controlled and suppressed by the attraction of other individuals around it.
That the motion of that individual is converted to vibration.
That kinetic energy shall be converted into thermal energy.
As a result. The individual generates heat.
When the individual becomes hyperthermal. The individual emits light. The individual becomes luminous to its surroundings. The individual becomes luminous to its surroundings.
The degree of attraction of an individual to the movement of another individual in its surroundings. The greater the degree of attraction, the more heat and luminescence the individual produces.
The degree of attraction of an individual to the motion of another individual around it. It consists of the following
The degree to which the free movement of an individual is hindered by other individuals around it. The degree of its magnitude.
The degree of braking or restraining force from other surrounding individuals on the free movement of an individual.
The magnitude of such a pulling force from other individuals around it. The degree to which, in a conservative substance, it increases as one goes to its center or central region.

Result.
In a conservative substance.
The more it goes to its center or core.
The greater the cohesion and condensation among its components.
The degree of its densification and overcrowding increases.
The greater the degree of its mass, the heavier it becomes.
It becomes heavier.

In a conservative substance.
The more it goes to its center or core.
The greater the degree of mutual attraction between its components.
The degree of internal struggle between its components to pull each other down increases.
The degree of braking between the components increases.
The degree of the degree of the braking force between the components will increase. It is a higher pressure.
The degree of magnitude of the mutual harmony-forming force of its components is increased.
The degree to which the free motion of each component is converted into vibration is increased.
The degree to which each of its components generates heat and emits light increases. It becomes more heated. It becomes brighter.

Result.
That the conservative substance has, by its very nature, a body temperature.
That its body temperature becomes hotter at its center or core as its mass increases.
In a conservative substance.
The more it goes to its center or central part.
The degree of latent heat and heat storage increases.
The degree of its thermal energy storage increases.
The degree of its internal energy storage increases.
Such energetics. It is not kinetic energy, but thermal energy.

The result.
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Attractive force. Conservative forces. That they are the source of

thermal energy.
Such thermal energy. That they can be a source of kinetic energy or repulsion to other matter outside.
However. Such thermal energy is hidden in the innermost part of the conservative material.
The part of the conservative material that holds the high heat energy.
That part is cut off from the outside world, making contact with the outside world impossible.
The conversion of that thermal energy into kinetic energy or repulsion. It is practically impossible.
The thermal energy continues to be retained and stored. Its function is the same as that of a thermos. It will result in the greenhouse of the heat-retaining substance.
Such heat retention and storage is achieved by blocking external contact.
Such hyperthermality. It is stored deep within the substance. It is unrecognizable from the outside world as it is. It can only be recognized by infiltrating the center of the substance.
Example. The high heat of the earth's interior. It can be recognized from the outside world only by the outflow of lava and magma from active volcanic eruptions.
However. If the entirety of that conservative material is hyperthermalized. If the surface of that conservative is also hyperthermalized.
Such hyperthermality. It must be sufficiently recognizable to the outside world. Example. High heat emitted by a star. High heat emitted by the sun.
Accumulation of latent heat energy in such a center. It must cause an increase in the internal pressure of the substance.
When such internal pressure builds up beyond a certain limit. It can lead to external eruptions, explosions, and revolutions. That it corresponds to an attack of hysteria. Example. Eruption of an active volcano in the earth.
The normalization of such an increase in internal pressure in a conservative substance. It is the regularity of such external eruptions, explosions, revolutions and paroxysms of hysteria in the conservative material.
Example. Regular eruptions of active volcanoes in the earth. The constant buildup of people's internal dissatisfaction and the periodic

outbreaks of social revolutions brought about by it in the society of human as a living thing. The regular occurrence of emotional outbursts and hysterical fits in females.
After the outbreak of such explosive acts in the conservative substance. The immediate return of such a conservative substance to its conservative nature and its calming down and settling down again.
Example. The calming down of an active volcano on earth after an eruption. The calming down and restoration of calm after a revolution in the society of human as a living thing.

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Attractive force. Conservative forces. They are the source of heat energy.
Such thermal energy. That they bring about the high temperature of the substance. That they bring about luminescence of the substance.
However. Such light is hidden in the innermost part of the conservative material.
The part of the conservative material that holds the high luminosity light.
That part must be blocked and impossible to contact with the outside world.
Such luminosity. It is unrecognizable to the outside world as it is. It can be recognized only by infiltrating such a central part.
However, it is not possible to recognize it as it is from the outside world. If the conservative is sufficiently heated and luminous not only at its center but also at its outer edge, the surface of the conservative will also be highly heated and luminous. If the surface of that conservative is also hyperthermalized and luminous.
Such luminescence. That it is sufficiently recognizable from the outside world. Example. The light or radiance emitted by a fixed star. The light or radiance emitted by the sun. The luminescence of hot magma in the earth's interior as it flows outward during an active volcanic explosion.

The magnitude of the degree of gravitational attraction between its components within a substance. It is the following content.

The magnitude of the conservatism in a substance. The magnitude of the degree to which a substance can be regarded as a conservative substance.
Its magnitude is proportional to the magnitude of the cohesive and condensing forces within the substance.
Its magnitude is proportional to the magnitude of the density inside the substance.
Its magnitude is proportional to the magnitude of the mass inside the substance.
Its magnitude is proportional to the magnitude of the exothermic and luminescent properties of the substance.
Its magnitude is proportional to the magnitude of the heat energy and light energy inside the substance.

Result.
In the center or central part of a conservative substance, the coexistence of the conservative and energetic properties.
Conservativeness. That it results in the slowing down, stopping or prohibiting of motion. That it brings about gravitation.
Energeticity. It brings acceleration of motion. It is to bring about repulsion.
In the center or core of a conservative substance, such mutually contradictory properties coexist.
That energeticity is possessed in the form of latent heat in the center or core of the conservative matter. Such energetic properties are in conflict with the inherently conservative nature of the substance.

Result.
The center or core of a conservative substance becomes a dialectical substance.
That such properties are passed on to the living thing in general as a type of such a conservative substance.
In such living thing in general.
The living cell is in charge of the conservative division, and the virus is in charge of the energetic division.
That the female is in charge of the conservative division and the male is in charge of the energetic division.

Sedentary lifestyle society. Female-dominated society. Example. China. Russia. Korea. Japan. Southeast Asian countries.
The movement and composition of a society can be seen as a conservative substance.
The inside of the society is a normalized place of pulling and internal conflicts among its people.
The interior of the society is a warm, greenhouse-like environment.
The core of the society is hot. It is the secret energy source of the society.
The city or urban center as the core of the society. It is hotter and shines brighter than the areas on its periphery.

In a conservative substance.
The greater its mass.
That the degree of its heat generation and luminescence shall be greater.
Example.
In the world of stars. A giant star is hotter and more luminous than a small earth.
However. Small stars are also slightly more exothermic and luminous. Example. The earth itself also generates heat and emits light on its own, in addition to reflecting sunlight.

The magnitude of the moving force in a material entity.
The magnitude of acceleration or velocity of a material entity.
The magnitude of kinetic energy in a material entity.
They must correspond to the magnitude of the repulsive force in that individual.

The magnitude of the stopping force in a material entity.
The magnitude of the deceleration brake force in a material entity.
The magnitude of latent heat energy in a material entity.
They must correspond to the magnitude of the attractive force in the individual.

In energetic materials, free motion should occur.
On the other hand.
In the core of a conservative substance, latent heat is generated due to the cessation of free motion.
The constant accumulation of such latent heat causes eruptions, explosions, and revolutions from within the material.
That they are, after all, temporary and instantaneous energetic actions.
It is the following.
That the conservative substance acts periodically and temporarily as an energetic substance. But then it immediately regains its essence as a conservative. The condition will soon subside.
Conservative substance, while normally remaining calm in its main conservative nature, periodically causes an instantaneous explosion, and then immediately quiets itself down.
That such properties are inherited by the living things in general as a conservative.
That such properties are passed on to human society as a member of the biological society.
In conservative substances in general. The regular occurrence of eruptions, explosions, and acts of revolution from its own internal centers. That such occurrences are inevitable.
The extension of such properties in the conservative substances in general to the living things in general as a subclass. It is the following.
In the living thing in general. The periodic arising of eruptions, explosions, and acts of revolution from his own internal centers. The inevitability of such occurrences.
In a biological society. The regular occurrence of eruptions, explosions, and acts of revolution from the inner centers of that society. Such occurrences are inevitable.
The extension of such properties in the living thing in general to human as a subclass. It consists in the following.
In the human individual. The regular arising of eruptions, explosions, and acts of revolution from his own internal centers.

The inevitability of such occurrences.
In human society. The regular occurrence of eruptions, explosions, and acts of revolution from the inner centers of that society. Such occurrences are inevitable.

Additional Description. early December 2024. a general-purpose material behavior simulation program that takes advantage of Python3's multi-processing capabilities to account for both attraction and repulsion. Source code for its first scratch version.

Source Code _1

Additional content. early January 2025. Interrelationships between

protons and electrons, attraction and repulsion, conservation and energetics, femininity and masculinity in the structure of molecules and atoms of matter. Chemical reactions in matter and their relation to conservation and energetics. General social theory in material individuals. Realization of the output of repulsion in biological nervous systems. Relativity and its relation to mobility and sedentariness.

Interrelationships between protons and electrons, attraction and repulsion, conservation and energetics, femininity and masculinity in the structure of molecules and atoms of matter.

In the atoms of matter.
The proton, being relatively large and located in the center of the atom, exerts an attractive force on its surroundings. Such a proton attracts the surrounding electrons to herself.
Electrons are relatively small and exist at the periphery of the atom, trying to move freely on their own, exerting a repulsive force on each other. Such an electron is attracted to herself by nearby protons.
Neutrons are neutral and unrelated to the attraction between protons and electrons. Such neutrons contribute to increasing the gravitational force possessed by the atom by increasing the mass of the atom together with the proton.
Protons and electrons are strongly attracted to each other.
Such mutual attraction is similar to the attraction between the N and S poles of a magnet.
Such mutual attraction is similar to the attraction between females and males in living things.

Protons are entities that exert an attractive force. Such protons are gravitating individuals. Such protons are a type of conservative matter that exerts a conservative force.
Electrons are repulsive entities. Such an electron is a repulsive entity. That such electrons are a type of energetic matter that exerts energy.

Molecule. A higher-level constituent newly formed by the bonding of atoms. Such higher-level individuals or particles.

Exerciser of gravitational or conservative forces. Attractive matter. Conservative substances. They must have a relatively large mass or volume. They shall store and accumulate the resources and capital they possess. They shall be wealthy and gigantic. They shall be relatively slow, immobile and sedentary. Example. A proton in an atom. A liquid in a molecule. A living cell, an ovum or a female in a living thing.
Exercisers of repulsion or energy. Repulsive matter. Energetic substances. They shall have a relatively small mass or volume. They shall consume and deplete the resources and capital they possess by transforming them into energy each time. They are to be purifying

and diminishing. They shall be relatively fast, active and mobile. Example. Electrons in atoms. Gases in molecules. Viruses, sperm, and males in living things.

The number of electrons held in an atom. Electron valence. The magnitude of its value is determined by the magnitude of the gravitational force that a proton can exert on an electron.

The electrons at the topmost surface of an atom.
Such electrons are subject to being deprived by other atoms.
In order to carry out such a take, it is necessary to break the linkage between the electron to be taken and its owner, the proton.
In order to perform such a deprivation, the electron to be deprived must be separated from its owner, the proton.
The disconnection and stripping of such electrons from their original protons. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to input energy that destroys the current state of affairs.
The gravitational force exerted by the new proton on the electrons it is taking. Such an exertion of attraction corresponds to an exertion of energy from the outside for the proton that is being stripped of its electrons.
The exercise of the conservative force for one proton is transformed into the acceptance of the energetic force for the other proton. It is the following content. The conversion of a conservative force into an energetic one.
The conversion of the exercise of an attractive force for one proton into the acceptance of a repulsive force for the other proton. It is the following content. The transformation of attraction into repulsion.

An electron at the very surface of an atom.
Such an electron becomes an object to be shared with other atoms.
It is the following Covalent bonding.
The mutual possession of electrons by atoms that do not have enough of each other's electrons. This allows each atom to resolve the deficiency in the number of electrons it possesses and to stabilize itself state-wise.

The amount of an atom's ability to take electrons from other atoms

in the surrounding area.
The likelihood of an atom to take new electrons from other atoms in the vicinity.
The magnitude of an atom's ability to share electrons with other atoms in the surrounding region.
The likelihood of an atom to share a new electron with another surrounding atom.
They shall be determined by the following.
The attraction at the center of the atom is greater than that of the surrounding atoms from which the electrons in its possession are taken. The mass of the atom is greater than that of the surrounding atoms from which the electrons in its possession are taken. The magnitude of the disparity in the magnitude of such an exercisable attractive force between the two atoms.
The number of electrons in the atom's possession is less than it should have. Result. The instability of the number of electrons held by the atom. The magnitude of such an unforeseen change in the number of electrons held by the atom.

For a proton in an atom.
Electrons have the following implications.
A resource to be held or stored.
A common resource that is taken or shared with surrounding atoms.
That the proton in an atom is driven by electron capitalism.

When one atom A takes an electron from another atom B.
It is necessary to destroy the normal state of attraction between protons and electrons in the other atom B. To do so, the input of energy by one atom A into the other atom B is necessary. That such energy input is carried out by the exercise of the attractive force of the protons in one atom A on the electrons in the other atom B.
As a result. Atom A loses its own energy and lowers its own temperature while acquiring new electrons. Other atom B gains new energy and raises its own temperature while losing new electrons.

Conservative matter can distort space-time around itself due to the gravitational force it exerts.
Such a force that distorts space-time around itself is proportional to the magnitude of the gravitational force it exerts. Such a force is proportional to the size of the mass it possesses.

Polarity in the distribution of electrons.
In covalent bonding between multiple atoms.
The bias of the distribution of electrons at the surface toward atoms with greater attraction for electrons.
A bias in the distribution of electrons toward atoms of greater mass.

Non-polarity in the distribution of electrons.
In covalently bonded multiple atoms.
Absence of bias in the distribution of electrons at the surface.
The magnitude of the attractive force on the electrons must be of the same party between the atoms.
The magnitudes of their masses are of the same party between the atoms.

Melting. Liquefaction.
In a state in which several individuals are tightly bound to each other.
The change of such a rigid bond into a looser interconnection or interaction as the motion of each individual becomes more active.
The temperature at which such a change occurs. It is the following contents. Melting point.

Boiling. Vaporization.
In a state of loose connection and interaction between several individuals with each other.
The change from such loose connections and interactions to a state of total disconnection as the movement of each individual becomes more active.
This allows each individual to move freely, independently, and individualistically.

The temperature at which such change occurs anew. It is the content of The boiling point.

Fluid bonds. Loose bonds. Metallic bonding. The ability to move freely to a certain degree. To retain such a state.
Their melting or boiling point temperatures must be lower.
The degree of energy input required for their melting and boiling can be smaller.
Atoms share freely moving electrons.
Smaller and weaker constraints on electrons from atoms.
Smaller and weaker attractive forces on electrons from atoms and protons.
The mass of the atom is smaller.
The atom is more likely to emit the electrons it possesses.
Weaker force to occupy an electron in an atom.
The result.
Each electron is able to move freely, while remaining separate and independent of each other due to repulsion.
Each electron remains in a fluid state based on repulsion.

Fixed coupling. Tight bonds. Covalent bond. Inability to move freely. To retain such a state.
Higher temperature of their melting or boiling point.
The degree of energy input required for their melting or boiling is greater.

Fluidity in a substance.
The realization of fluidity based on the looseness of mutual attraction. A substance with such fluidity. Fluidity of attraction. It consists of the following The flow of a liquid. The flow of a river. Water flow.
In such an attractive fluid. That each individual within the fluid is continuously generating interconnection and interaction spontaneously and without external coercion. Those individuals inherently want to merge and unite with each other and move around with each other in a synchronistic and collectivistic manner.
The realization of fluidity based on the exercise of mutual

repulsion. Matter with such fluidity. A fluid substance of repulsion. It is the following contents. Fluidity of electrons. Electric current. Gas flow. Gas currents.
In such a repulsive fluid. Each individual within the fluid is forced from the outside to temporarily generate interconnections and interactions. Those individuals are inherently free, independent, individualistic, and want to move around with each other.

In the core components of the atom, the proton and the neutron. That in the proton itself, there is a pre-existing unique ability to attract and take away electrons, like a magnet.
On the other hand. Neutrons themselves, like protons, do not have the unique ability to attract electrons like a magnet.
However. Neutrons have the ability to produce the following effects. To increase the mass of the atom to which it belongs, thereby increasing the magnitude of the attractive force on that atom. To further increase the ability of that atom to capture electrons from other atoms. Such an effect.

A chemical reaction in a substance.
The dismantling and nullification of existing interconnections and interlinkages in a substance.
The artificial application of large amounts of energy to the relevant part of the substance in order to achieve this.
Examples. Melting or burning the relevant part of the object substance by roasting it with a burner flame to make it highly heated.

And, instead, to generate new interconnections or interconnections with a new different substance, in the form of replacing the old interconnections or interconnections.

Or.
An atom in another substance that has newly come into being in its place. A new taking of electrons by that atom from the old atom.

This will cause a new recombination in the bonding and linking of atoms and electrons among multiple atoms.

The conditions for such recombination to occur anew. They are as follows.
The atoms in the newly arrived matter instead. The gravitational force possessed by the atom must be greater than the gravitational force possessed by the atom of the original substance. The greater gravitational force possessed by the protons in the atom that can be exerted on the electrons.
The mass of the atom in the new substance is greater than the mass possessed by the atom in the original substance. The mass is the sum of the masses of the protons and neutrons in the atom.
and
The number of electrons in the atoms of such new substance. The number must be less than the original specified number. The state of the atom is destabilized by this.
Example.
Forcible deprivation of electrons from a less attractive atom by a more attractive atom.
Forced sharing of electrons by an atom of greater attraction with an atom of lesser attraction.

Nested structure between dimensions in matter.
A material entity is composed of a combination of different kinds of material entities that are components of a smaller dimension.
A material entity is further composed of a combination of material entities of another kind that are components of a smaller dimension.
Such events are repeated endlessly in smaller dimensions.
Example.
A molecule is composed of atoms, which are the building blocks of a smaller dimension.
The atom is composed of protons, neutrons, and electrons, which are components of smaller dimensions.

A chemical reaction in matter.
A change or modification of the internal composition of a substance to another composition.
The dismantling and reconstitution of the more secondary components of a substance.
In its dismantling. A new input of external energy that is exercised against conventional interconnections and interconnections in order to break them apart.
Example. Separate external heating is required to melt ice into water. Example. The ice is heated by a gas stove fire to melt it into water.
In its reconstitution. New internal energy generated in the process of creating new interconnections and interconnections. The new need to deal with the outward release of such energy.
Example. In the process of freezing water into ice, there is a new release of heat from within them.

Chemical reactions in matter inevitably involve an input-output exchange of energy with the outside world.
The energy required to break up the existing bonds and connections between the components of the substance. The input of that energy from the outside.
The energy produced as a byproduct of the joining and linking of new components of the substance. The release of its internal energy to the outside world.

General social theory for physical individuals.
General social theory for physical particles.
They are the following.

Physical individuals. Their classification.
Individuals that exert gravitational force. Individuals that exert a conservative force. Conservative material entities.
Protons at the atomic level. Solids and liquids at the molecular level. Living things in general. Living cells, ova and females in living things.

They forcibly distort the surrounding space-time by their gravitational pull.
They tyrannically dominate the surrounding space-time by their gravitational pull.
They can be seen as feminine individuals when compared to living things.

Individuals that exercise repulsion. Energy-activated individuals. Energetic material entities.
Electrons at the atomic level. A gas at the molecular level. Viruses, sperm, and males in living things.
They forcibly destroy and alter the surrounding space-time by such repulsion.
They violently dominate the surrounding space-time through their gravitational pull.
They can be viewed as masculine individuals when compared to living things.

Individuals that exert attraction and individuals that exert repulsion are polarized into positive and negative polarity, attracting and merging with each other.
Individuals exercising conservation and individuals exercising energy are polarized into positive and negative polarity, attracting and merging with each other.
Example. A proton exercising attraction and an electron exercising repulsion attract and coalesce with each other. The constant attraction between a cation in a proton and an anion in an electron.
The application of such general relationships between substances to sexually reproducing living things in general.
The constant attraction and coalescence of the female as the living thing that exerts attraction and conservative forces and the male as the living thing that exerts repulsion and energy, polarized into positive and negative forces, toward each other.

The relationship between the concepts of positive and negative.
That there is no particular consistent and unified interpretation of them at present.
Example.
In relation to positive and negative in ions.
That the electron, which is the exertor of repulsion or energy, is

negative.
That the proton, the exertor of attraction or conservative force, is positive.
Example.
In relation to plus and minus in acceleration.
That the exercise of repulsion or energy results in acceleration or positive acceleration.
That the exercise of attraction or conservative forces results in braking or negative acceleration.
Example.
In relation to positive and negative in biological values.
When gravitational or conservational forces are viewed as positive. To view its status quo adaptability, loyalty, compliance, or safety orientation as a good and correct value.
When the attraction or conservative force is viewed as a negative value. To regard its negativity, conservatism, inconvenience, obstructionism, backwardness, and tyranny as bad values.
To view its repulsion or energy as a positive value. To regard its positivity, spontaneity, freedom, innovation, progressiveness, and status quo-breaking as good and right values.
When we see repulsion and energy as negative, we see its aggressiveness, destructiveness, danger orientation, and risk-taking as good values. To view its aggressiveness, destructiveness, danger orientation, and dominance of violence as bad values.

The exercise of attraction or conservation by a feminine material entity.
The exercise of repulsion or energy by masculine material individuals.
Ultimately. That they are the root of sex differences in material individuals in general.

Settlement and movement in matter.
Material individuals who exercise attraction and conservative forces settle down. They operate according to a sedentary lifestyle.

Material individuals that exercise repulsion or energy are mobile. They shall operate according to the migratory mode of life.

Giant individuals exercising attraction shall force mobile dwarf individuals exercising repulsion to settle around and within themselves.
Example. Protons exerting attraction shall force repulsive electrons to settle around and within themselves.
Example. Females exerting attraction force repulsive males to settle around themselves.
Example. Living cells exerting attraction forcefully settle repulsive viruses inside themselves.
They are the following contents.
Sedentary material individuals forcibly settling mobile material individuals around and within themselves.
Sedentary material entities exercising forces of attraction and conservation unilaterally remove, weaken and nullify the forces of repulsion and energy from mobile material entities exercising forces of repulsion and energy in the process.
The sedentary material individual exercising attraction or conservative forces thereby taming the mobile material individual exercising repulsion or energy as an inferior sedentary material individual.
Example. A female in a sedentary lifestyle society shall tame a male as an inferior sedentary material individual. Example. Agrarian societies. China, Korea, Russia, Japan, Southeast Asian countries.

On the other hand. In living environments where only mobile lifestyles are tolerated.
Mobile material individuals exercising repulsion or energy shall be forced to move with sedentary material individuals exercising attraction or conservative forces at all times.
A mobile material entity exercising repulsion or energy unilaterally removes, weakens and nullifies the force of attraction or conservation from a sedentary material entity exercising attraction or conservation in the process.
The mobile material individual exercising repulsion or energy thereby tames the sedentary material individual exercising attraction or conservative forces as an inferior mobile material individual.

A male who exercises repulsion or energy shall live with a female who exercises attraction or conservation by forcing her to accompany and move with him at all times.
Example. The male in a mobile lifestyle society tames the female as a subordinate mobile living thing. Example. Nomadic and pastoralist societies. Middle Eastern countries. Western countries.

Fluid and illiquid.
The coexistence of fluidity and illiquidity in matter.
A set of individuals that are conservative and gravitating.
Non-Fluid. A set of nonfluid individuals. A set of individuals that remain settled in one place and do not move. Solid. A mass of rock. A mass of metal. They must be molten and solidified solids. Liquid. A drop or puddle of water.
Fluids. A fluid set of individuals. In the case of solids. Sand from dunes. Flour. They must be powdery, granular solids. For liquids. Water flow. For gases. Wind. Air currents.
An illiquid at one level becomes a fluid at a higher level. Example. A rock-induced debris flow.
An illiquid body is dissolved and transformed into a fluid body by an external energy input. Example. A mass of metal heated to a very high temperature melts and flows over a bed.
A large non-fluid body that spontaneously melts and transforms itself into a fluid by emitting high heat due to increased attraction between its components or increased internal pressure at its center. Example. Rocks at the deepest depths of the earth dissolve and become magma.

A set of energetic and repulsive individuals.
That they are, essentially, all fluid.
Fluid body. A fluid set of individuals. Fluid of electrons. Electric current.

Output of repulsive forces in the biological nervous system.
They include the following.
Exercise of external energy by the external output cells, by the exercise of muscular force.
Example.
Movement of limbs for spatial movement to find water.
Physical obstacles in the acquisition of resources necessary for survival. The destruction or removal of such obstacles through physical action or the use of tools.
The destruction and removal of sediment or rock walls blocking the passage to a water hole by moving a pickaxe held in the hand.

To attempt to reinterpret the classification of neurotransmitters within the neural network.
Currently, only two types of neurotransmitters have been discovered: facilitatory and inhibitory.
With only these two types of neurotransmitters, neurons can output adaptive and inhibitory actions, but not reversal and reversal actions.
With them alone, the neuron can produce an attractive but not a repulsive output.
On the other hand.
That in existing logics, the content about thought outputs realizing reversals and inversions is already implemented and available.
In existing computer logic circuits, the behavioral outputs of reversal and inversion are already implemented and available.
That the entity that devised such a mechanism is, after all, the human cranial nervous system as a round of the biological nervous system.
Therefore. That we should assume anew that repulsive outputs are possible from the beginning in the biological nervous system in general.
Therefore. That we should attempt to reinterpret the current findings on neurotransmitters as follows

Example.
New classification of neurotransmitters as substances that promote and realize an attractive output and substances that promote and realize a repulsive output.
For neurotransmitters that promote an attractive output. In the case

of a neuron that receives an attractive output.
To perform adaptive, agreeable, prohibitive, status quo, and restorative outputs through their own firing.
To send neurotransmitters that promote such an attractive output to the next neuron in sufficient quantities.

For neurotransmitters that promote repulsive outputs. In the case of a neuron that receives a repulsive output.
For a neurotransmitter that facilitates repulsive outputs, by its own firing, to produce reversal, reversal, critical, destructive, and fluctuation generating outputs.
To send neurotransmitters that promote such repulsive outputs to the next neuron in sufficient quantities.

The neurotransmitter promoting the attractive output and the neurotransmitter promoting the repulsive output should cancel each other's functions when coexisting within the same neuron.
In doing so, a majority decision on the following shall be taken each time inside each neuron to obtain the results of the decision.
A majority vote in the total amount of neurotransmitters within that neuron, both attractive and repulsive neurotransmitters.
The result.
The neuron outputs the content of the quantitatively more predominant of the attractive and the repulsive neurotransmitters to the next neuron.

Relativity and its relation to mobility and sedentariness in the physical individual being tested.
The measurement of empirical data in a physics experiment.
The fact that the results can vary depending on the point in time and space at which the researcher sets the point of observation of the physical event.
The limitation of the viewpoint of data measurement and observation in physics experiments to a single point or direction.
This inevitably leads to findings that differ from the results of data measurements and observations at other points and directions.
The data measurements and observations will differ depending on whether the physical individual under test is spatiotemporally

stationary or mobile.
If the physical individual under experimentation is spatiotemporally mobile. The experimental equipment that assumes spatio-temporal settlement cannot obtain experimental data in a form that can be used as it is.
Example.
The inevitable influence of the Doppler effect in the measurement of ambulance siren sound.
When the space-time location of the physical object under test changes, different experimental results will be obtained in conjunction with the change.
Countermeasures against this.
The direction of the observation point and viewpoint should follow that of the moving physical object. To preattach the observation equipment to the moving physical object.
The problem with this measure.
The viewpoint of the observation becomes newly localized and not global.
That it becomes difficult to get a global, bird's eye view of the physical individual being observed.
That the perspective of observation becomes constantly integrated with the physical individual being observed.
Consequences. Difficulty in obtaining an objective third-party perspective or multiple relative perspectives.
A new countermeasure to this problem.
Increase the number of observation points and viewpoints to as many as the experimental budget can afford.
This will ensure, at a minimum, diversity and multifacetedness of data observation and measurement viewpoints.
This will ensure objectivity, third-party and global nature of the experimental results at a minimum.

Additional content. mid-

January 2025. The need for a change of direction in the study of luminescence and heat generation in physics. That more priority should be given to the establishment of general laws for the exercise of energy and repulsion in material individuals. No research focus should be placed on light and heat as subclasses. The focus of research should be shifted to energy and repulsion as the superclasses. In doing so, a new social division of labor with bio-neuroscience is needed.

The exercise of energy and repulsion in material individuals.

Examples of material individuals.
Small individuals. Atoms. Molecules. Electrons.
Large individuals. They must be aggregates or compounds of small individuals. Giant stars. Planets. Rocks. Water in oceans. Water in rivers. Atmospheres.

Examples of energy and repulsion.
Radiation of light. Radiation of heat. Spatial movement. Waves. Flows. Collisions.

Matter emitting light. Matter radiates light.
These events are moving evidence that the matter is in the process of exerting energy or repulsion.
Matter is dark. The matter absorbs light.
These events are compelling evidence that the substance is in the process of exerting conservation or attraction forces.

The presence or absence of a function or ability in living thing B to sense the light emitted by substance A.
It depends on the ability of the sensory input cells in the neural circuitry of living thing B to detect light.

The more energy or repulsion a substance A exerts, the more brightly it emits light.

What is the nature of light? They can be broadly dichotomized into the following two contents.
The amount of energy or repulsion that Substance A exerts, either in its own existence or in the amount of energy or repulsion it exerts.
The very act of detecting and sensing that kind of energy or repulsion in the neural circuits of living thing B.

Matter A emits energy or repulsion toward its surroundings.
The act of detecting and sensing the exercise of such energy or repulsion.
In the neural circuits of living thing B, they are perceived and processed as light detection and sensing.

The phenomenon of luminescence. It has the following two aspects.
The exercise of energy or repulsion in matter A.
The detection and sensing by the neural circuits of living thing B of the presence of such energy or repulsion as a specific type of input stimulus.

Eventually.
In the phenomenon of luminescence in matter.
It does not make any sense to assume the existence of a photon-like entity.
Light itself should be handled by psychology and neuroscience, not physics.
That behind the phenomenon of luminescence is the reality of energy or repulsion exerted by a particular substance.
Physicists should focus only on such phenomena.
Physicists should treat the phenomenon of luminescence in the following limited way.
The fact that a substance is exerting energy or repulsion. That there is compelling evidence of this. A typical example of such evidence.

That the intensity or brightness of light is proportional to the degree to which energy or repulsion is exerted by the substance.
That the intensity or brightness of light is merely the content of a subclass of the superclass of magnitude of energy or repulsion.

That light exists in a given spacetime.
That light travels at a certain speed and in a certain direction at a certain time and space.
They are the following contents.
That there is definitely more than a certain amount of energy or repulsion in a certain substance inherent in that time-space.
And. That the matter is actually moving at that speed and in that direction.
The direction and location of the exercise of such energy or repulsion in the substance.
The events that fall into that subclass. That it is the reality, direction and position of existence of light.

The existence, direction of travel, or position of existence of light in a given time and space.
An event that corresponds to its superclass. It is the existence of energy or repulsion in a specific material inside the space-time.

That the light or heat emitted by a substance is a subclass of the existence of energy or repulsion exercised by that substance.
The energy or repulsion exerted by a substance is a superclass of the existence of light emission or heat generation in that substance.

That the sensory input cells in the neural circuitry of a living thing detect and sense the presence of such threshold amounts of energy or repulsion as, for example, light.
Light. That it is only one type of valid sensory input stimulus for the sensory input cells in the neural circuitry of a living thing.
An experimental observation device that detects light in physics.
The role of the device is ultimately to
A device for detecting the presence and magnitude of energy and repulsion in a target material.
That the device is ultimately only a surrogate for the function of the sensory input cells of the living thing.

Light waves.
That it is a subclass of the waves of energy and repulsion generated and propagated within the material population.
That it can be viewed specifically as a type of electromagnetic wave composed of groups of electrons as energetic matter that exerts repulsion.

Photon. That it is a subclass of matter particles that have a certain amount of energy or repulsion.
Propagation of light.
It is a subclass of propagation of energy and repulsion within a material population.
It can be considered as a kind of spatial movement or spatial propagation of electromagnetic waves.

The degree of built-in energy or repulsion in an individual material entity.
Waves of energy or repulsion. Propagation of energy and repulsion. General laws about them. General analytical methods for them.
The first step is to elucidate these contents as principles and analytical methods of the superclass.
Then, the principles and analytical methods are applied to the more subclass-like population of materials in the emission.
Such a procedure is more desirable in the original development of physics.

That light is not necessarily directional or beamy.
Light that is non-directional. Light that travels in a disordered direction. Light that travels in random directions. Light that travels in all directions.
That such light is generated by the following processes.
The part closer to the center of the conservative matter, which exerts a huge conservation or attraction force, becomes extremely hot by the following process.
The kinetic energy inherently possessed by the matter particles in such a central region.
Such kinetic energy is converted into thermal energy by the following process.
The enormous gravitational pull exercised by the huge center of conserved matter based on the huge mass it possesses.
Such a huge gravitational force causes a strong motion binding or limitation of each constituent particle inside the conservative matter.
The result. The kinetic energy of each particle subjected to the strong binding and restriction is converted into thermal energy in the form of overall high degree of condensation.
Result. Each such particle will have a new, extreme reservoir of energy and repulsion, not limited to a specific direction.
Result. That each such particle will become extremely heated.
The result. Each such particle becomes extremely bright and luminous.
It will eventually bring about an omni-directional, all-around radiation of light to the giant conservative material.
An example of such giant conserved matter. It must be a giant star.

It must cause the resident of superheated magma and lava in the center of a rather large conservator, such as the earth.
Such lava and magma would be spewed out into the outer regions by active volcanic eruptions. Such lava and magma emit extremely bright light toward the surroundings.
Such omni-directional radiation of light.
It is not the progression of light only in a specific direction.
It is a directionless, directionless, disordered progression of light.
That it is, after all, a manifestation of entropy in light.

Conservation in matter. It is, after all, a manifestation of disorder, randomness, and entropy in matter to a high degree.
Conservation in matter. It is, after all, to bring about a high degree of disorder, randomness, and entropy, not only in light, but also in heat and motion.
A specific example of heat. Random and disordered eruption of hot gases and hot water in hot springs near an active volcano.
Specific examples of motion. Ravens trapped in a birdcage flail about in that birdcage in a disorderly and uncontrolled manner.

Further subclasses of superclass contents such as energy and magnitude of repulsion.
They are the contents of Intensity or brightness of light. The intensity or hotness of heat. The magnitude of speed and acceleration of spatial motion.
Physicists should focus their analysis more on the superclasses, such as energy and the magnitude of repulsion.
The more subclass, light and heat. Their detection and sensing depend on the performance of the sensory organs of the living thing.
Therefore, their analysis should be delegated to neuroscientists and psychologists.
On the other hand. The more subclass, spatial mobility, falls under the field of mechanics in physics.
Therefore, their analysis should be delegated to physicists in that field as before.

Physicists should continue to focus exclusively on the direction and strength of the energy and repulsion forces that exist behind light, rather than on light itself.
Light itself is not originally the object of research in physics, but in neuroscience.
The study of light should be viewed as part of the study of the ability of sensory input cells in the neural circuits of a living thing to sense input stimuli.
The science of light is a form of development and application of the physical sciences of energy and repulsion.
The science of light is a branch of measurement science that provides a variety of measurements of the energy and repulsion forces exerted by matter.
The presence, absence, magnitude, and direction of energy and repulsion in a substance. The measurement of these.

In the end, it is meaningless to try to understand light and heat from the viewpoint of physics alone.
In the end, it is necessary to collaborate with researchers in the fields of biological neuroscience and psychology.

The future direction that physicists should take. They are as follows.
Light and heat, as subclasses, should not be the main focus of research in the future.
The main focus of research should be shifted to the superclasses of energy and repulsion themselves.
In doing so, a new social division of labor with bio-neuroscience is needed.

Additional content. late January 2025. Energetic

outward radiation from its core in massive conservative matter. The conversion of a conservative material into an energetic material.

The mass of a given conservative material becomes gigantic.
Result. The gravitational force exerted by the conservative matter becomes enormous.
In other words. The degree of conservative force held by the conservative substance becomes enormous.
Result. The mutual attraction between the constituent particles, which is exerted inwardly at the center of the conservative substance, becomes gigantic.
Result. The pressure that suppresses the movement of each constituent particle in the center of the conservative substance becomes enormous.
Result. The degree to which the motion of each constituent particle in the center of the conservative substance is converted into vibration and heat generation becomes enormous.
Result. The degree to which the kinetic energy of each constituent particle in the center of the conservative substance is converted into thermal energy is enormous.
Result. The degree of heat generation in the center of the conservative substance becomes huge.
Result. The degree to which the propagation of the huge heat generation in the center of the conservative substance expands to the periphery becomes huge.
Result. The degree to which not only the center but also the whole of the conservative substance generates heat becomes huge.
Result. The degree to which the conservative substance possesses heat energy becomes enormous.
Result. The degree to which the conservative substance becomes hyperthermal is enormous.

Result. The degree to which the conservative substance shines is enormous.
Result. The degree to which the conservative substance radiates light energy externally becomes huge.
Result. The degree to which the conservative substance becomes energetic material becomes huge.
Result. The degree of reversible conversion of the conservative substance into energetic substance becomes gigantic.
The result. The degree of generation of energetic substance from its conservative substance becomes huge.
Result. The degree of new property conversion in the substance from conservative to energetic is enormous.
Result. The degree of new property conversion from conservation to energy in the power held by the substance will be enormous.
Result. The degree of new property conversion from attraction to repulsion in the force exercised by the substance is enormous.

Example.
In the inner center of a giant star.
The gravitational force exerted becomes enormous.
The pressure working becomes super-high pressure.
Gigantic increase in the working conservative force.
Further superheating of the inner centers of giant stars.
The energy contained in the inner center of the giant star becomes huge.

In the end.
The degree of conservatism that a certain conservative substance holds becomes gigantic.
As a result.
The heat energy contained in the inner core of that conservative substance. The gigantism is constantly occurring.
Result.
The light energy radiated outward from the inner core of the conservative substance. Its gigantism is constantly generated.
Result.
That the gigantic conservatism will become continuously active as a gigantic energetic substance.
The result.
In the giant conservative substance. The conversion from

conservation to energy will occur in large quantities all the time.

A giant star as a giant energetic substance.
Its shape is a circular sphere.
The mass it holds is enormous.
The gravitational force it exerts is enormous.
After all.
It is a huge conservative substance.

The conversion from conservative matter to energetic matter.
That it is brought about in the following order.
The mass in the original conservative matter becomes huge.
This will result in the enormous inwardly exerted gravitational force in the original conservative matter.
The kinetic energy of the constituent particles in the core of the original conservative matter is forcibly converted into thermal energy. The degree of this transformation becomes enormous.
This leads to a huge increase in the thermal energy inside the large conservative matter.
This leads to a gigantic increase in the light energy radiated inward.

From this, we can say the following.
Conservatism and energetics can be simultaneously compatible in the same substance without any problem.

The conditions for this. It is as follows.
The mass of the substance must be sufficiently enormous.
The gravitational force that the substance can exert inwardly must be sufficiently enormous.

Additional content. early

February 2025. That attraction and conservative forces are sources of repulsion and energy. That the conservative substance or female is the source of the energetic substance or male. The conservative substance or female is a householder. The energetic substance or male is a its borrower. This is the root of the sex differences between males and females, and no one can overturn that differences.

That gravitational force is a source of repulsion.
Conservative forces must be the source of energy.

That attraction is the mother of repulsion.
The person who exerts a force of attraction is the mother of the person who exerts a force of repulsion.

Conservative forces are the mother of energy.
That the person who exercises the conservative force is the mother

of the person who exercises the energy.

Example.
A star is the mother and source of light and gas.
The female in a living thing is the mother and source of the male.

One who exercises the conservative power.
Example.
A giant star itself.
The star itself. The celestial body itself. The earth itself.
The chaotic movement of the superheated magma in the earth itself.

Magma.
It is the core of a huge solid that has been heated to a high temperature by the high pressure brought about by the enormous gravitational force and turned into a shining liquid.
Magma as such a shining liquid.
It is a symbol of the one who exercises the enormous gravitational force.
Its movement is chaotic and therefore a symbol of entropy.

One who exercises energy.
Example.
The very particles of light and gas that emanate from a giant star.
The light or gas itself, which moves in a clear, linear motion, straight up through the sky.
Light or gas as such a gas.
It must be a symbol of one who exercises energy.
Its movement is clear and linear, and therefore a symbol of negentropy.

Energy in conservative matter creates chaos.
Energy in energetic matter produces clarity and directness.

Energy in conservative matter produces entropy.
Energy in energetic matter is to produce negentropy.

Example.
The movement of sludgy magma in the earth is chaos and entropy.
The movement of light and gas through the sky is clarity and a grain of negentropy.

The energy of the earth. The energy of the stars. They are sources of light and heat energy.
Example.
Stellar energy. The energy of the sun. They are the source of the energy of sunlight.

Analogous information. That it is brought about by entropy in conservative matter.
Example. Topological information that is tapped into the neural circuits of a living thing to cause certain physical actions.
Digital information. It is brought about by negentropy in energetic matter.
Example. Information that can be encoded or symbolized. Letter or number information. Numerical information such as color tone or brightness in the components of an image.

In the order in the existence of matter.
Attractive forces must precede repulsive forces.
Conservative forces precede energetic forces.
Conservative matter must precede energetic matter.

The origin of matter is conservative matter, followed by energetic matter.
The origin of living things is living cells and females, followed by viruses and males.

The origin of force is gravitational or conservative force, and energy is next.

Conservative matter is the source of energetic matter.
Example.
That stellar magma is the source of light particles.
That water and oceans as liquids are sources of vapor as gases.

Conservative living things are the source of energetic living things.
Example.
Living cells are the source of viruses.
The female is the source of the male.
Motherhood is the source of fatherhood.

Example.
The queen is the source of the worker.

The source of generation, emergence and creation of repulsion. It is the force of attraction.
The source of generation, generation and creation of energy. It is the conservative power.
The source of generation, generation and creation of energetic matter. It must be a conservative substance.

The source of energy in energetic substances. It must be a conservative substance.
Example.
A source of energy in light or gas. It must be a glowing magma of high heat.
The source of energy in male. It must be female.

The origin or mother of repulsion. It is the force of attraction.
The origin or mother of energy. It must be the conservative force. It is the enormous mass.

The force of attraction or gravitation.
It is the origin and mother of the expansion force in the universe.
It is the enormous cohesive force in the conservative matter.
It is the enormous mass in the conserved matter.

The origin or mother of the universe. It must be a conservative force. It must be mass.

Conservative matter is God the Mother. That energetic matter is

God the Father.
Example.
Earth or land. Water. The sea. That they are the origin of God the Mother.
Sky. Light. Sun. Fire. That they are of the origin of God the Father.

Example.
Earth. The sea. That they are symbols of female as a conservative living thing.
The heavenly horse. They are the symbol of the male as an energetic living thing.

Example.
God, the mother of the earth.
God, the father of the heavens.

Conservative matter is the homeowner. The energetic substance is the stray.
Example. A liquid must have the character as a householder.
Gaseous substances must have the character as stray.
Example. A female has the character of a house. A male has the character of a stray.

Conservative substances are real estate. Energetic substances are chattels.
Example. That earth or land is real property. That light and heat as motive power to operate machinery is movable property.
Example. Living cells are real property. Viruses are chattels.
Example. Females are real property. Males are chattels.

Conservative substance is the owner of a house. The energetic substance must be a tenant of the house.
Example. A living cell must be the owner of the house. The virus must be a tenant of the house.
Example. The female is the owner of the ovum or uterus as a house. The male and sperm are their tenants.

The conservative substance, as the owner of the house, can at any time forcefully collect the rent of the house from the energetic

substance that rents the house.
Result.
Conservative substance can become a permanent, unearned income earner and investor from such rental income.
Energetic substance can become a constant earner and an entrepreneur in order to repay its rental debts.
Example.
A female who is the owner of her ovum or uterus as a house. Such a female can be a constant, unearned income earner and investor.
A male who is a tenant of the ovum or uterus as a house. Males. who are the constant breadwinners and entrepreneurs.

In the end, these are the origin and essence of the sex differences between males and females.
It is fundamentally impossible for anything in the universe to overturn them.

Additional content. late March 2025. Magnetism and magnets and their relation to energetic and conserved matter. Plasma and its relation to energetic matter.

Magnetism and magnets.

When electrons as energetic matter flow, a magnetic force is generated around the flow in a circular manner.
Such a flow of electrons has a starting point and an ending point.
Such a flow of electrons leaves the starting point and enters the ending point.
The starting and ending points of such electron flow are automatically determined by the direction of electron flow.
The starting point of such electron flow is the source of energy. It is the outlet of energy. It is male in sex.
The end point of such a flow of electrons is the absorber of energy. It is the intake mechanism of the energy that flows in. It is a living thing. It is female in sex.
The starting point and the ending point of the flow of electrons are attracted to each other.
It is related to the fact that males and females are attracted to each other.

The function and direction of such magnetic force is expressed in the form of a line. That is the magnetic field lines.
The function and direction of such magnetic force is expressed as space. That is a magnetic field.
The flow of such magnetic force has a starting point and an ending point.
The starting point of such magnetic lines of force is the N pole.
The end point of such a line of magnetic force is the S pole.
Such magnetic force flows from the N-pole to the S-pole.
Such magnetic force is a form of energy expression.
The starting point of such magnetic field lines, the N pole, and the ending point, the S pole, are attracted to each other.
This is related to the fact that males and females are attracted to each other.

The fusion of the starting point and the ending point in the flow of electrons and magnetic force. It is a circular sphere. It is a circle.
Example. A star. Earth.
The existence of superheated metallic fluids in their interiors.
The continuous formation of vortexes of free electron flow as energetic matter due to their rotation and revolution.

The continuous generation of magnetic forces in those celestial bodies.

Magnet.
A substance in which a flow of electrons as energetic matter is constantly generated in its interior.
A substance in which a flux of energetic electrons is constantly occurring inside it.
A substance in which, as a result, a magnetic force is constantly generated in its interior.
Example. An iron magnet.
A substance in which such a flow of electrons and magnetic force is maintained for a long time. It must be a permanent magnet.
Such electron flow and magnetic force remain even after the supply of external magnetic force is cut off. It is a remanent magnetization.

A magnet is itself a solid as a conservative substance, but at the same time it is an energetic substance that contains magnetic force. In a magnet, conservatism and energetics coexist and are compatible.

Magnetism.
A metallic substance that possesses the qualities to become a magnet.
The magnetic force is exerted externally on such a magnetic substance. By doing so, the magnetic substance itself becomes a new magnet.
Example. Iron.

Dynamo effect.
The generation of a magnetic force by the orbital flow of electrons as an energetic substance in a vortex.
The magnetic force generated by the orbital movement of a magnetic substance or magnet as an energetic substance.
The effect of such magnetic force generation.

The fact that such electrons themselves have the property of being

magnets due to their rotation.
The generation of individual magnetic forces by the orbital movement of individual electrons in multiple electrons. When those occurrences are canceled out by the interaction of electrons. It shall be non-magnetic and non-magnetic.
The generation of separate magnetic forces in multiple electrons caused by the orbital movement of separate electrons. If their generation is not canceled out by the interaction of the electrons with each other. That it is magnetic and a magnet.

In the movement of such electrons, a constant flow is generated.
In the movement of such electrons, a constant flux is generated.
In the movement of such electrons, a certain directionality is produced.
That such a flow or flux produces a magnetic force.
That only a metal with such a current or flux becomes magnetic or a magnet.
That a metal has the potential to have such a flow or flux. That it is magnetic.
To make a metal actually have such a current or flux. That is magnetism.

When the movement of electrons in a metal is random.
That is, when the flow of such individual electrons cancel each other out.
That it is not a magnet.

Example.
Rotation of a celestial body causes the superheated magma at the core of the body to rotate.
This causes the energetic free electrons in the metallic fluid of the magma to move circumferentially.
This generates a geomagnetic field in the body.

A celestial body is large enough. The existence of superheated magma at the core of the object at all times due to ultrahigh pressure.
The energetic free electrons in the metallic fluid of the magma are constantly moving in orbits due to the rotation of the celestial body.

This is the condition for the geomagnetic field to continue to be generated in the celestial body.
Specific example. Generation of geomagnetic field on the earth.

Example.
A star is not very large in size.
The star is located far from the central star.
This cools the superheated magma at its core due to the ultrahigh pressure.
This means that there is no metallic fluid in the core of the star.
The energetic free electron population will cease to exist in the core.
That the star, no matter how much it spins, will no longer produce a geomagnetic field.
Specific example. Mars.

The constant presence of a magnetic body or magnet in the interior of a celestial body.
This causes the magnetic body or magnet to constantly move in orbit due to the celestial body's rotation.
This is the condition for the geomagnetic field to continue to be generated in the celestial body.
Specific example. Generation of geomagnetic field on the earth.

Example.
A star contains only a small amount of magnetic material in its interior.
This means that there is only a small energetic free electron population in its interior.
This means that no matter how much the planet rotates, it will not produce a sufficient geomagnetic field.
Specific example. Mars.

Plasma.
It is the state in which the electrons and protons themselves are stripped apart into particles.
When such plasma strikes another material, it destroys that material

without any leakage.
It is the ultimate exercise of energy.
Such plasma is, in that sense, the ultimate energetic material.
Example. Solar wind, emanating from the sun.

Additional details. mid-May 2025. The presence of asset-obese and asset-fatty people in conservative substances and living things. The need for a new recognition of their social harmfulness. The need for social treatment and correction for them.

In the stored substances and living things.
One who is enormous in the amount of resources he himself possesses and stores.
One whose quantity of resources he himself possesses and stores is too great.
One who is unable to stop the growth of the amount of resources he possesses and stores.
One who is unable to stop the growth of his own assets.
One who is unable to stop the desire to own his own assets.
One who is obese in terms of assets owned.
The obese in assets. Fat in property. Asset-obese. Asset-fat.

These words can be used effectively in society as a pejorative term for such an asset-obese person.
Example.
A super giant star that continues to expand forever.
A living thing or female who is large in weight, has a high body fat percentage, has an unstoppable appetite, and continues to gain weight wherever she goes.
A very wealthy person who owns a lot of land, equipment, financial assets, and personal connections, without any thought, and whose holdings increase endlessly and without limit. The global super-rich, whose desire to own assets is unlimited.

The obese and fat people.
They are more conservative. They are more feminine. On the other hand. That energetic substances and males are less likely to be asset-obese or asset-fat, because they operate in a spirit of joyousness.
That they are universal in the conservative substances and living things.
That all conservative substances and living things have the predisposition in advance to become like them.

In conservative substances. In living things.
That the growth of her own wealth is unstoppable.
The outburst in the progress of her own enrichment.
It is pathological.
It is in need of correction and treatment.
It is a social evil.

The one who is unable to stop the enormous growth of his own wealth.
The one who cannot stop the obesity of his own property.
The one who has lost proper control over the amount of his own property.
The one who has lost the ability to exercise proper control over the increase in the amount of his property.
He is causing a runaway in the increase in the amount of his own assets and is unable to stop on his own.
The one who, in the increase of his own desire to own property, has

lost his ability to discipline himself.
Result. He causes serious economic disparities in society.
Result. He causes a supernova explosion due to an overgrowth of his own wealth.
Result. His own assets become miniscule.
Such Super-rich living things. Example. People in the global super-rich, social establishment class.
They must be psychotic.
They are disruptors of the global, effective social order.
Their existence is socially harmful.
Their existence is social garbage.
That they need social treatment and correction.
They need treatment and correction. They include the following.
Psychotic drugs to suppress their desire to own property. Forcing them to take them. The development of a large number of psychiatrists in the society to carry out such treatment.
Psychotherapy to curb their desire to own property. Forcing them to apply them. Repeatedly and needlessly increasing or decreasing the amount of their property holdings significantly. Damaging their desire to own assets by doing so. Example. The repeated short term drastic fluctuations in stock prices that President Trump is currently causing in the United States.
The forced dieting and mutilating of their asset holdings. This will prevent and prevent further rapid expansion and explosion in the amount of their holdings.
Forcibly explode and minimize their holdings. By doing so, to spread their assets throughout the world society at large.
The effective utilization of their socially mutilated and shattered assets on an international and global scale. Such measures must be mandatory on a global basis.
Example. Regarding those assets. International public funding. The international distribution and transfer of assets to those who have fewer assets.
That such international measures are truly the globalism that should be encouraged.

Additional details. mid-May 2025. Conservative substances must be oriented toward the center of the world. Conservative substances want to be the center of the world. Self-centeredness in conservative substances. How conservative substances achieve self-centeredness.

Conservative substance. Substance that exclusively exercises attraction.

Conservative matter is oriented toward being located at the center, core, or core of the world.
Conservative substances abstain from being located at the periphery, perimeter, or surface of the world.
Such a property of the conservative substance. That is, self-centeredness.
To be located at the center of the world. That is, self-centering.

Examples of such a conservative substance. Celestial bodies. Stars. Liquid molecules. Living things in general. Females. People in sedentary societies. People in China, Korea, Japan, Russia.

What is the social status for a conservative substance?

The one who is located at the center of the world is the highest.
The one who is located closer to the center of the world is the higher rank.
Those who are farther from the center of the world are lower.
He who is located at the periphery of the world is the lowest.

What is the social status of a conservative substance?
To be higher. It is synonymous with being closer to the center.
To be lower. It is synonymous with being closer to the periphery.
Being more superior. It is synonymous with being more centered, central, or core.
Being more subordinate. It is synonymous with being more peripheral or peripheral.
Being higher. It is synonymous with being located further back.
Being more subordinate. It is synonymous with being located more on the surface.

Example. In celestial bodies.
The subsurface is closer to the center of the celestial body and is therefore more superordinate.
The surface is farther from the center of the celestial body and is therefore more subordinate.

Celestial bodies.
That their sizes range from the size of a giant star to the size of a microscopic particle.
Their constituents may range from groups of trillions of particles to groups of a few particles or only a single particle.

What is a superior-subordinate relationship for a conservative substance?
Being more superior. It is synonymous with a greater gravitational force that she herself can exert.
Being more inferior. It is synonymous with a smaller gravitational force that she herself can exert.
Being more dominant. It is synonymous with her own easier entry into the center.
Being more subordinate. It is synonymous with the fact that she herself is less likely to move into the center.

Being more superior. It is synonymous with the fact that she herself is more likely to become the center.
Being more subordinate. It is synonymous with her own less centrality.

What is competence for a conservative matter particle?
The world formed mainly by conservative matter becomes denser, more pressurized, and less approachable the closer it gets to the center of the world.
The ability to endure and repel such high-pressure and overcrowded conditions, and to penetrate further and further into the center of the world.
Finally, the ability to gain the most central position in the world.
The abundance of such abilities.
The source of such ability. It is the size of the gravitational force that the particle can exert. It is the size of the specific gravity of the particle. It is the size of the total weight of the particle.

What is a vested interest for a conservative matter particle.
It is the total weight of the particle itself that it has already acquired, exploited, and accumulated from other particles in its surroundings through the exercise of its previous gravitational attraction.
The total weight of the new aggregate of particles that it has already acquired and accumulated by merging or combining with other particles.

What is evaluation for a conservative substance?
It is only a choice toward relative evaluation. It is to reject absolute evaluation.
The reason for this. It is the following.
Conservative matter particles are always oriented toward mutual proximity and adjacency.
Conservative matter particles are continually oriented toward

mutual aggregation and affiliation.
Therefore, they can recognize each other's superiority/inferiority relationships and hierarchical relationships immediately and in real time.
Therefore, they must be able to recognize each other's superiority and inferiority relationships and hierarchical relationships immediately and in real time.

What kind of conservative particles of what nature are more likely to acquire a central position in a mass of conservative matter?
What kind of conservative particles with what behavior are more likely to acquire a central position in a mass of conservative matter?
What kind of strategy does a conservative particle that moves more easily acquire a central position in a conservative mass of matter?

What kind of conservative particle is more likely to gain the social upper hand in the mass of conservative matter?
What kind of behavior of a conservative particle is more likely to gain social supremacy in a conservative mass of matter?
What kind of strategy does a conservative particle that operates in a conservative mass of matter tend to gain a higher social rank?

They are as follows.

The qualitative aspect.
Being able to exert a stronger gravitational force. Heavier. It can be divided into the following two contents.
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Capability Aspect. Greater specific gravity.
Vested interest aspect. The total weight that has already been acquired and accumulated is greater.
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Strategic Aspects.

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To be a member of the mass from the beginning.
To be in the middle of the mass from the beginning.
To that end.
To move around a bit on her own at first, and gradually gather a cluster of follower-member particles around herself.
Then, when she has succeeded in gathering enough particles of her own follower members, she herself should settle in the central position and gradually become immobile.
Example. In human society. A founder of a religion, after first traveling around the country to gather disciples, takes a new name for his own sect, opens a temple, and then settles down at the same spot.
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In its mass.
To be the one who attracts more inquiries from other members of the surrounding community.
To be the one who attracts more attention from other members of the surrounding community.

Outside the mass.
To be the one who attracts more inquiries from other surrounding masses.
To be the one who attracts more attention from other surrounding masses.

To be more prominent in a positive way, both inside and outside the mass.
To be the one who attracts more attention in a positive way, both inside and outside the mass.
To be more attractive in a positive sense, both inside and outside the mass.

To be popular in the mass.
To be more aggressive in self-promotion and appearance towards others.
To this end, to actively make attempts to exercise attraction toward

those around her.
To that end.
As the source of such exercise of attraction. To consume and offer her own resources. To make her own expenditures.
As a result. To reduce her own resources. To reduce her own mass. To be poor herself.
The result. As a side effect, her own gravitational pull is weakened.
As a side effect of this, her own self-promotional power will be weakened.
To prevent such a situation.
To somehow acquire other members who can be a source of money.
To win over and tame the members who will become her money lords, and never let them go.
What is a member who can be a source of money? A particle that is a supporter, a cheerleader, or a collaborator who willingly contributes resources for her own benefit.
Securing the members who will be her moneymakers. That she will be able to realize the following in a new and viable way.
While actively promoting her own self-promotion and appearance.
Actively attempting to use her own gravitational pull on those around her.
In return, she will be able to increase her own resources.
In return, she can increase her own mass.
In return, she will be able to increase her own gravitational force.
In return, she can increase her ability to attract customers.
In return, she will be able to move her position closer to the center.
In other words, she will be able to move her own social position closer to the top.
In this case.
To stabilize the resource offerings from the other members of the money pit.
To fix the other members of the money-maker's group.
More selective selection of other members as breadwinners.

To be in a position to constantly exploit the resources of the other members who will be her breadwinners.
To do this, she must be able to place the other breadwinner on a lower social level than herself.
To do this, she must be prepared in advance to exert a greater gravitational pull on herself than on the other members of the

money-maker.

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Inside and outside of that mass.
To attract more attention from other members of the surrounding community.
To attract more of the other members around her.
To bring other members around it together better.

The degree of cohesiveness. It is the following contents.
-
The total number of particles that are being put together.
The high percentage of particles that are socially higher.
The size of the cohesion.
The total mass of the cohesion.
The strength of the cohesion.
Stability of the cohesion.
Flexibility of the cohesion.
The difficulty of the cohesion to exploit.
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Inside and outside the mass.
To be better accepted by the other members around it.
To gain better credibility among other members of the surrounding community.
Receiving more support and assistance from other members around her.
Gaining more resources from other members around her.
To collect more money from other members around her.
To increase her own mass by doing so.
By doing so, increasing the gravitational force she can exert on herself.
The result. She will become a patron to the other members.
By doing so, she will become indispensable to the other members.
By doing so, she will become the lifeblood of the other members.
By doing so, she will become a central figure for the other members.

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When a particle joins the mass later.
The way a particle as a peripheral moves closer to the central position. The way in which a peripheral becomes the new center.
First. That she herself somehow belongs to the mass. She herself must be allowed to belong to the mass.
After that. She herself will be in the mass.
First. To approach the existing center. To take in the existing center.
To be recognized by the existing center as having the ability to exercise its power of attraction.
And then, to be in favor of the existing center.
Then, to be in favor of the existing center.
To merge and unite with the existing center.
To have the existing center become her own patron.
To have the existing center pull her to a more central position.
To be recognized as a successor by the existing center.
In this way, the central position must be zenned out of the existing center.

Or.
Inside the mass.
To defeat the existing central figure and forcefully obtain the central position. To execute a junta.
To do so.
To pull out the cronies from the existing center and reduce its power.
To take over cronies from the existing center to reduce its power.
To overthrow the cronies from the existing center and reduce its power.
To do so.
To make a greater gravitational pull than that of the existing center's cronies available in advance.
To make a greater pull than the existing center's own pull available in advance.

Or.
To forcefully obtain the central position by destroying the existing center in its entirety within the mass.

Example. In the interior of a planetary system in space. A satellite A collides with the central planet B and destroys the central planet B in its entirety.
Example. In human society. A retainer of a country burns down the stronghold of the king of that country.

To forcefully obtain a central position by destroying the existing center of a mass from the outside of that mass.
Example. In the universe, in a planetary system. A certain giant comet C, flying from outside of that planetary system, colliding with the central planet D of that planetary system, destroying the central planet D in its entirety.
Example. In human society. A foreign army destroys the royal palace of the capital of another country with a shell.

To forcefully obtain the central position of a mass by suddenly landing by paratroopers from outside that mass to the existing center of that mass.
Example. In a biological society. To have one bird A fly into the nest of another bird B, raid it, and rob it outright.
Example. In human society. An outsider parachutes into the royal palace of a capital city, attacks the sleeping king, and ousts him.

To do so.
To somehow enlist the help of another energetic substance. Or. To prepare her own energetic nature, at least to some extent, in advance.
To tame other energetic substances beforehand.
Example.
In a biological society.
The premeditation of a male by a female as a servant of a destructive agent.
A female allows such a male to commit dangerous destructive acts, while she herself remains in a safe zone to preserve herself effortlessly.

Additional details. late May 2025. Each particle of conservative matter must be oriented toward the center of its inner world. This causes the interior of the conservative material to become an active volcano. This will cause an active volcanic explosion. The result. Conservative matter becomes the mother of energetic matter. Attractive matter becomes the mother of repulsive matter. The highest level of conservative matter in a universe is a super giant star located in the center of that universe. The highest living thing in a biological world is, after all, female.

In conservative matter.
That each and every particle of its interior tries to avoid being located in the periphery of its interior world.
Every particle inside it tries to be located in the center or core of its inner world.
Each and every particle in its interior tries to move into the center or core of its interior world.
Each and every particle in its interior attempts to pass unilaterally to the center or core of its interior world.
Each and every particle inside of it tries to pass and progress unilaterally to the depths of its inner world.
As a result. In each particle of its interior. Everyone continues to compete and fight excessively for the capture of the center of the inner world.
The result. In each particle of its interior. Everyone continues to overconcentrate on the center of the inner world. The phenomenon is similar, for example, to the overconcentration of population in the capital of a sedentary society.
The result. That the center becomes more and more overcrowded.
The result. The increasing pressure for concentration in the center of the city. This phenomenon is similar to the high pressure on passengers in a crowded train during rush hour.
The result. That the center will always be under excessive pressure.
Result. Each particle in the center becomes more and more difficult to move against each other due to the high pressure.
Result. In each particle of the center. The kinetic energy of each particle is constantly converted into thermal energy due to the high pressure applied to each particle.
Result. The center of the particle will become excessively heated at all times.
Result. The center of the particle is always excessively energetic.
Result. Its center is always excessively photothermal.
Result. Its center always liquefies and magmatizes at excessively high temperatures.
Result. At its center, a high level of energy is constantly accumulating and building up.
Result. The constant accumulation and accumulation of magma and metals as liquid with ultra-high photothermal temperatures at its

center.
Result. Such a center becomes active as an active volcano at all times. Such activity as an active volcano is a symbol of the social superordinariness of the interior of the conservative matter.
Result. The high level of energy accumulated in such a way causes intermittent, active volcanic explosions toward the periphery.
Result. The magma as a liquid with superheated photothermal energy causes intermittent active volcanic explosions toward the rim.
Result. Magma as a liquid, lava as a solid, and volcanic gas as a gas are scattered toward the rim at once with high photothermal activity.
In such explosions, magma and metals as liquids play a leading role. Such magma and metal as liquid are the highest level of conservative materials in the inner world of the conservative matter.
Such active volcanic explosions cause the earth and the ground on the periphery to vibrate, crack, and shift greatly. That is, it is an earthquake.
The occurrence and continuation of such active volcanic explosions cannot be stopped by anyone because the accompanying energy is too high.
The occurrence and continuation of such active volcanic explosions will continue endlessly until the active volcano itself is satisfied.

The result. The high energy light and heat that is continuously being emitted to the surrounding area as a result of such active volcanic explosions.
The result. The dissipation of such high-energy photothermal heat will become a source of energetic materials.
The result. That the dissipation of such high-energy photothermal heat is the source that causes the conversion from attraction to repulsion in matter in general.
Result. That such high-energy photothermal dissipation is the source of the conversion from conservatives to energetics in matter in general.
That such energetically conservative matter becomes the source of new energetic matter, such as electrons and photons.
Or. Such energized attractive matter becomes the source of new repulsive matter such as electrons and photons.

In the end. Such energized conservative matter becomes a mother or a mother's womb to give birth to new energetic matter as a child.
Or. Such energized attractive matter becomes a mother or mother's womb that gives birth to new repulsive matter as a child.
The result. In the material world in general. The primordial superiority of conservative matter over energetic matter in existence. That such superiority of conservative matter is established at the origin.
Or. In the material world in general. The primordial superiority of attractive matter over repulsive matter in existence. The primacy of such an attractive substance is established at the origin.
It is, for example, the content of.
Living things as a subclass of matter in general. In such a biological world in general. The primordial superiority of the female, as the living thing of conservation and attraction, over the male, as the living thing of energy and repulsion, in existence. The primordial establishment of such female superiority.

When the conservative material that causes the active volcanic explosion is a giant star. That the generation and continuation of such active volcanic explosions continues endlessly at a super-advanced level, using the entire volume of the giant star.
Such a giant star. That it is the highest level of conservative matter in its cosmic world.
Or.
In the sun as a medium-sized star. The occurrence and continuation of such active volcanic explosions continue endlessly at a high level, using the entire volume of the star.
Such a sun. That it is not the highest level of conservative matter in the cosmic world.
On the other hand.
Such a sun is the highest level of conservative matter in the solar system.
The earth is only one planet in the solar system. Such an earth is not at all the highest level of conservative matter in the solar system.
Small living things on the earth are not the highest level of conservative matter in the solar system at all.
Examples.
Humans, who are only a small living thing on the earth, are not the

topmost conservative substance in the universe at all. The topmost conservative substance. It is a super giant star.
Humans, who are only a small living thing on the earth, are not the highest level of conservative matter in the solar system at all. The topmost conservative substance. It is the sun.
The male on the earth is not at all the topmost individual in the biological world. The topmost individual. It is a female.

Additional content. Mid-June 2025. A new integration and summary of various insights from different fields of astrophysics that have become specialized and fragmented. The new overall picture of astrophysics that this brings about. A summary of that.

A new integration and summary of various insights from different fields of astrophysics that have become specialized and fragmented. The new overall picture of astrophysics that this brings about.
The summary of these findings is as follows.

The processes occurring in stardust as cosmic matter are an infinite repetition of the following three types of processes, with no beginning and no end.

-

A1. The absorption and merger of stardust particles due to the gravity possessed by the stardust particles themselves. As a result, the stardust evolves into stars with large volumes, masses, and gravities.
A2. As a result of A1, excessive concentration of matter occurs in a single star. This causes excessive high-pressure loads to continuously accumulate on the core matter of the star.
B. The supernova explosion resulting from A2. The subsequent rupture of the star. The dispersion and diffusion of the countless fragments of stardust generated by this process.

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Such phenomena can be referred to as the endless cycle of cosmic matter and stardust.

Earth's terrestrial rocks and sediments are also a type of stardust.
Earth's terrestrial living things are also a type of stardust.
Humans, as a type of living thing, are also a type of stardust.

When adopting the concept of this endless cycle:
The beginning and end of the universe become invisible.

Fragments of stars born from supernova explosions as numerous small individual stardust particles.
As these fragments repeatedly merge and absorb one another, their mass and gravity continue to increase.
As a result, the central regions of these clusters gradually undergo high-pressure, high-temperature fusion and grow into small stars.
These small stars continue to grow brighter and more luminous through repeated absorption and merger.
The ultimate outcome of these processes is the formation of massive stars or red supergiants.
This is a relentless cycle of acquiring resources that bring greater mass and gravity to the star itself.
It is a form of capitalism within the universe and among stars.

The absorption and merger of stars is, for those stars,
-
an increase in mass resources and gravitational resources.
An increase in mass-gravitational capital, which serves as the foundation for further increasing mass and gravity.
-

Stars and stardust, in their essence, are capitalists and capitalists.
Biological living things and humans, as a subclass of such stardust, are also capitalists and capitalists.

The cosmic debris and stars themselves operate under a capitalist system based on mass and gravity.
The root of capitalism in living things and humans exists in the cosmic debris itself.

On a certain star.
When it grows to a certain size, the central core exceeds a certain pressure limit.
The movement of the particle group forming the core is sealed by high pressure and converted into thermal energy.
When the temperature exceeds a certain level,
it is converted into light energy, causing that area to begin to shine brightly.
Initially, both the core and the surrounding areas are dark, but even in this case, the core has a higher degree of light and heat compared to the surrounding areas.
Later, only the core possesses light and heat, while the surrounding areas remain cold and dark.
However,
As the star grows larger, the periphery also gains light and heat and begins to glow.

As the star grows larger, the core evolves from the following state A to the following state B.
-
A. A state where liquid is confined by high pressure.
B. A state where gas, which should naturally diffuse freely, is forcibly confined and liquefied or solidified by the ultra-high

pressure caused by gravity.
-

In this way, the ultra-high pressure seals the movement of the gas, which should be moving at high speed.
As a result, the conversion of kinetic energy into thermal energy within the central particle cluster accelerates.
Consequently, the intensity of thermal energy emitted by the star's core increases at an astonishing rate.

Red supergiant stars represent the final stage of stellar expansion.
Red supergiant stars are so large that the thermal energy from the core does not sufficiently reach the surface of the outer regions.
As a result, the surface of the star appears as a dim red color.

In a supernova explosion,
the core of a red supergiant star undergoes such extreme high temperatures and pressures that the bonds between elementary particles completely dissolve, gasify, and become ineffective.
As a result, the gravitational force of the core decreases too rapidly, and even the extreme pressure caused by the supermassive gravity can no longer contain it.
As a result, it triggers a self-destructive explosion. The remnants of the core then become a white dwarf star, emitting a dim, brilliant light.
Afterward, the white dwarf star cannot sufficiently heat itself on its own, causing it to cool and lose its luminosity.
As a result, the dwarf star will retain its strong gravity but become invisible to the eyes of observing living things.
That is a black hole. It is the primary entity of dark matter.
The black hole will continue to greedily devour surrounding stars, thereby acquiring immense gravity.
As a result, the black hole will experience ultra-high pressure in its new core.
As a result, the black hole heats up and shines again as a giant star.
A black hole is merely a temporary phenomenon that continues until it shines again.

Any substance that is not hot enough to shine is dark matter.
Living things that cannot see anything without light from outside

are also a type of dark matter. Humans, who are a type of such living things, are also a type of dark matter.
Whether a substance is dark or not is determined by the visual performance of the observing living things.
If the visual performance of the observing living thing is low, even stars that inherently emit light and heat will appear dark to that living thing.

Additional content. Mid-June 2025. Comparison between quantum mechanics and qualum mechanics. The need for qualum mechanics to become the new mainstream in future physics. Its relevance to astrophysics and molecular dynamics.

The new necessity of qualum mechanics.

Quantum mechanics is an energy-based philosophy that assumes the behavior of scattered, free, and dynamic quantum particles.

In contrast, another mechanics based on the following conservation-based philosophy is newly necessary in physics.
Physical interactions between objects and particles that move based

on conservation.
The bonding, sustained contact, attractive and gravitational forces, pressure interactions, pulling each other down, braking, restoring to original state, and surface formation between immobile or slightly moving particles.
Qualum mechanics based on the concept of conservation that describes such behavior.
Such qualum mechanics should become the new mainstream in future physics.

Example.
In relation to astrophysics.
The mass, solidity, and liquidity of stardust and stars themselves become the subject of qualum mechanics.
The gravitational forces, gravity, and pressure exerted by stardust and stars become the subject of qualum mechanics.
The accumulation of mass-gravity capital in stardust and stars itself becomes the subject of qualum mechanics.
The physical movements and actions of stardust, stars themselves, living things living on the surface of stars, and humans as a subclass of these living things.
These movements and actions are sufficiently subject to qualum mechanics in terms of mutual gravitational force and the acquisition and accumulation of gravitational capital.

Example.
In relation to molecular dynamics.
Liquid molecular groups and solid molecular groups that exert gravitational force, gravity, or pressure are subject to qualum mechanics.
Gas molecular groups also become subject to qualum mechanics when they interact with liquid molecular groups or solid molecular groups and exert air pressure.
Electron groups also become subject to qualum mechanics when they interact with liquid molecular groups or solid molecular groups and exert light and heat and destroy them.

Specific examples.
In relation to living things in general.

The interactions and interconnections between liquid molecular groups and solid molecular groups that constitute the molecular level of living things are subject to qualum mechanics.
The behavior of DNA and RNA, which serve as the blueprint for the molecular level of living things, in physically controlling and regulating liquid molecular groups and solid molecular groups within living things is subject to qualum mechanics.
The physical destruction of DNA and RNA, which serve as the molecular-level blueprint of the biological body, due to the effects of radiation is also a subject of qualum mechanics.

Additional content. Late June 2025. The relationship between thermal energy and kinetic energy. The relationship between the generation of light heat and conservation and energy. The relationship between the generation of light heat and its centrality in the world. Methods for visualizing the various properties of matter.

The role of gravity and attractive force. It is as follows.
Creating links between individual pieces of matter.
Maintaining the mass of matter.
The substances that fulfill this role are, for example, protons, neutrons, and mass particles. These can be called qualums.

The role of repulsive force. It is as follows.
Cutting and destroying links between individual substances.
Reducing the mass of matter to zero.
The substances that fulfill this role are, for example, electrons. These can be called quantums.

In gravity and attraction, the following two types exist.
--
The attraction between positive and negative properties. Example: The relationship between cations and anions. The difference between male and female sexes.
The attraction between large and small properties. Example: A large star attracting and swallowing small stardust.
--

Energy.
It is the product of mass and repulsive force.
Its nature is antimatter.
It destroys and alters matter with mass.
It is a force that moves things. It is an accelerator.
It generates motion. It brings about acceleration and high speed.
It is a force that releases energy. It causes explosions and diffusion.
It converts thermal energy into kinetic energy. Example: The supernova explosion of a red giant star.

Conservation.
It is the product of mass and gravitational force.
Its nature is mass.

It maintains the status quo, restores the original state, and increases the mass of matter.
It is the force that stops. It is the brake.
It creates immobility or slight movement. It brings about stopping, deceleration, or inertia.
It is the force that suppresses. It brings about pressure or concentration.
It converts kinetic energy into thermal energy. Example: The Earth's core becoming molten due to thermal energy.

Thermal energy.
It is a byproduct of the exercise of gravitational and conservative forces within matter.
It is a byproduct of the accumulation of gravitational and attractive forces within matter.
It is an expression of femininity.
However, ultimately, it nullifies the conservation of matter and causes a destructive explosion within matter.
Such a destructive explosion is a conversion into kinetic energy and an expression of repulsive force and masculinity.

Organization of concepts necessary for understanding heat. It consists of the following contents.

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Temperature.
The degree of intensity of motion in a substance. The degree to which a certain unit mass of a substance possesses heat energy.

--

Heat capacity.
The degree to which a substance can accumulate heat energy. The total amount of heat energy possessed by that substance. It is the product of the mass value and the specific heat value.

--

Specific heat.
The amount of heat required to raise the internal temperature of one gram of a substance by one degree.
The amount of heat stored within a substance when the internal temperature of one gram of that substance rises by one degree.

Specific heat.
It is the force that converts motion into thermal energy. It is the force that stops motion and converts it into thermal energy. Its essence is the magnitude of gravitational force. Its essence is conservation. The substances that possess it are liquid molecular groups and solid molecular groups. It is a mass of objects with mass. Its nature is suppression, regulation, and forced adaptation. It is femininity.

--
Explosive force.
It is the force that converts thermal energy into motion. It is the force that converts thermal energy into motion. Its essence is the magnitude of repulsive force. Its essence is energy. The substances that possess it are gas molecules or electron groups. It is an object with zero actual mass. Its nature is destruction or the use of violence, reversal or resistance, self-destruction or self-explosion. It is masculinity.

--
Speed. The degree of motion in a substance.

--
Amount of heat. The value of the amount of light and heat possessed by a substance. It is equivalent to the following two values.
The value of kinetic energy. The value obtained by multiplying the mass and the square of the speed of a substance and dividing by two.
The value of thermal energy. The value obtained by multiplying the mass, specific heat, and temperature increase of a substance.
A certain amount of kinetic energy is converted into thermal energy equivalent to that amount of heat.
A certain amount of thermal energy is converted into kinetic energy

equivalent to that amount of heat.

A substance has a high specific heat. This means the following.
The temperature of the substance does not rise easily. The restraining force applied when the temperature of the substance rises is large. The substance does not easily retain heat. The degree of suppression and conservation within the substance is high. The substance has low energy content.

The specific heat of a substance is low. This means the following:
The temperature of the substance rises easily. The resistance to temperature increase is low. The substance easily absorbs light and heat. The degree of suppression and conservation within the substance is low. The substance has high energy content.

Heat transfer from object 1 to object 2. This includes the following:
The temperature of object 1 decreases.
The temperature of object 2 increases.
As a result, the temperatures of object 1 and object 2 become equal.
Thermal equilibrium.
In the case of thermal equilibrium:
The amount of heat lost by object 1, which was at a high temperature. This is calculated by multiplying the mass of object 1, the specific heat of object 1, and the decrease in temperature of object 1.
The amount of heat gained by object 2, which was at a low temperature. This is calculated by multiplying the mass of object 2, the specific heat of object 2, and the increase in temperature of object 2.
The two heat values are equal.
This is the law of conservation of heat.

The nature of the internal particles in a substance.
These are molecules and atoms.

The nature of heat in a substance. It is as follows.
The intensity of the motion of the internal particles of the substance.

--
The temperature of a substance. It is as follows.
The average kinetic energy of the internal particles of the substance.

The heat in a substance. It is as follows.
--
The total kinetic energy of all internal particles in that substance.
The sum of all kinetic energies within that substance.
The total kinetic energy of all particles that make up that substance.

A value that represents the intensity of motion within that substance.
The degree to which particles within that substance are forced to stop by external pressure even though they are trying to move. It is a value that represents the magnitude of that degree.

The prerequisite conditions are that there is no heat exchange between the substance and its surroundings, and that all the heat of the substance is conserved.
--

Intensity of motion. It is one of the following two types.
--
Intensity of large-scale motion. Intensity of flight.
Example: The intensity of large-scale flight by gas molecules.
--
Intensity of small-scale motion. Intensity of vibration or micro-motion.
Example: Intensity of vibration caused by solid molecules. Intensity of micro-motion caused by liquid molecules.

--

Pressure. It is defined as follows.
The magnitude of force exerted by one particle on another particle in contact with it over a given period of time.

--
Gravitational force. It is defined as follows.
The magnitude of the force exerted by one particle on another particle in a non-contact state over a certain period of time.

The amount of light and heat within a substance. The amount of heat generated within a substance. It is proportional to the following.
--
Point 1.
The degree to which each particle within a substance wants to move actively.
The degree to which each particle within a substance wants to move freely.
--
Point 2.
The degree to which each particle is stopped or slowed down by pressure or gravitational force exerted by other particles or groups of particles.
The degree to which each particle's natural activity is hindered or obstructed by external pressure or gravitational force.
The degree to which each particle's natural activity is hindered or obstructed by external conservative force.
The degree to which each particle is hindered and obstructed from its original free movement by external suppression.
The degree to which each particle is forcibly converted into unfree vibrations or micro-vibrations by external suppression from its original free movement.
--

Pressure exerted by other particles. This includes the following.
The movement of other particles. Collisions with other particles.

--
Exertion of gravitational force from other particles. This includes the following:
Being pulled remotely by other particles.
Receiving mutual interaction in the direction of attraction remotely from other particles.

Heat generation in matter. Specific examples.
Example: Heat generation due to electrical resistance. Electric stove. The movement of electrons inside the heating wire is forcibly stopped or slowed down by internal resistance. As a result, heat generation occurs in the electric heating wire.
Example: Friction heat. Heat generation in automobile brakes. The movement of the automobile axle is forcibly stopped or slowed down by the brake pads. As a result, heat generation occurs in the axle and brake pads.

The motion of particles. There are two types.
--
Type 1.
Free motion.
Movement driven by normal kinetic energy without external constraints or restrictions.
--
Type 2. Vibration or micro-movement.
Movement accompanied by external constraints or restrictions.
Movement in a state where the original source is fixed from the outside.
Movement in a state where it is subjected to external authoritarian control.

In such cases, the original kinetic energy is converted into high-speed vibration or high-speed micro-movement depending on the degree of such constraints or restrictions.
The degree of these high-speed vibrations or high-speed micro-vibrations is expressed as heat generation or light emission.
This is expressed as the conversion of kinetic energy into thermal energy.

When the momentum of these high-speed vibrations or high-speed micro-vibrations becomes strong enough to break free from external constraints or restrictions, an explosion or rupture occurs.
As a result, when external constraints or restrictions are released, the vibrations transform into free motion.
This is expressed as the conversion of thermal energy into kinetic energy.

Ultimately, thermal energy is a form of kinetic energy. In this case, the motion refers to high-speed vibrations or high-speed micro-vibrations with restricted amplitude.
--

Free kinetic energy is absorbed into the interior of a conservative substance and becomes thermal energy within that substance. This is summarized as follows:
Within the conservative substance, the vibrations and micro-movements of its constituent particles become more intense.
Within the conservative substance, the kinetic energy of the vibrations and micro-movements of its constituent particles increases.
The numerical value representing the intensity of these vibrations and micro-movements is temperature.

The degree of restriction on the movement of constituent particles within the conserved substance. The numerical values representing this degree are gravity, pressure, density, viscosity, and humidity.

The degree of heat generation within a substance. The degree of authoritarian control over each particle within the substance. The

degrees of these two factors are directly proportional to each other.
A specific example.
The degree of heat generation within a biological society. The degree of authoritarian control over each individual within that biological society. The degrees of both are proportional to each other.
A specific example.
The degree of heat generation within a human society. The degree of authoritarian control over each individual within that human society. The degrees of both are proportional to each other.

Melting. Liberation. Liberalization. The liquefaction of solids. The vaporization of liquids. These involve the following:
Increasing the degree of free movement of particles within the substance. Loosening the bonds between particles within the substance. Breaking the bonds between particles within the substance. Reducing the degree of preservation of the substance.
To achieve this:
--
Heat transfer from the outside or absorption of heat from the outside is necessary. These involve taking heat energy from the outside.
Work from the outside is necessary. This involves taking kinetic energy from the outside.
--

Solidification. Solidification of liquids. Liquefaction of gases. These involve the following.
Strengthening the bonds between particles within the substance.
Strengthening the bonds between particles within the substance.
Increasing the degree of conservation of the substance.
To achieve this,
it is necessary to release heat to the outside and prohibit free movement within the substance.
This involves removing thermal energy and kinetic energy from the inside.

Thermal energy is linked to gravitational force and conservation. It is linked to explosions and eruptions.
Example: The supernova explosion of a red giant star.
Through such explosions or eruptions, thermal energy is converted into free kinetic energy.
Example: The operating mechanism of an internal combustion engine in a freely moving automobile.
Example: Photons and electrons freely moving through space continuously erupting from a burning giant star.
Free kinetic energy is linked to repulsive force and energy. It is linked to work and earnings.

Heat energy. Temperature. Pressure. Gravity and gravitational force. Repulsive force. Viscosity. Humidity. Visual methods of expressing these.
--
Size. Strength. These are expressed by the size, thickness of lines, and brightness of displays.
Direction. These are expressed by lines and arrows connecting the starting point and ending point, and the direction of the arrows.
--
Example: Thermal energy in a material particle. The more vivid the color of the particle, the hotter and brighter it is. Use color temperature in this representation.

These representations are effective in the visual representation of the following content.
--
Example: In the universe, in masses of matter or stars. The behavior of the internal particle groups. The center glows and is hot.
Example: In general biology. The behavior within a society. The central part of the society glows and holds heat.
Example: In human society. The behavior within a society. The urban areas of the society glow and hold heat.
--
Example: In conservative substances.
Each particle within the substance points toward the center of its

internal world.
As a result, intense internal conflict arises among the particles over the acquisition of a more central position within the core of the internal world.
As a result, the core of the internal world emits light and heat.
--
Example: In energetic substances. Each particle that constitutes the substance moves around violently. As a result, each particle emits light and heat.
--
Computer simulation of the behavior of these substance populations. Visualization of the program output.

At that time, individual particles are identified.
Example: Each particle is assigned a symbol such as A, B, C, or D in order.
This allows the movement of each particle to be tracked individually.
This is similar to the identification research of individual animals in zoology. Example: Individual monkeys or birds are given names.

Additional Content. Late October 2025. An energy-dominant society is virtuality-dominant, driven by the management of virtual assets. A conservation-dominant society is physicality-

dominant, driven by the accumulation of physical assets. Typically developing individuals operate within conservation, while individuals with developmental disabilities operate within energy. In the biological realm, conservation-oriented living things are the principal deities, main houses, and owners; energy-oriented living things are the attendant deities, lodgers, and wild horses.

Individuals in an energy-dominant society. They are, for example, electrons or gas molecules. Within the biological realm, they are viruses or males.
Individuals in a conservation-dominant society. They are, for example, protons, solid molecules, liquid molecules, and living things in general. Within the biological world, they are living cells and females.

Energy-dominant society.

It is a repulsive force-dominant society.
Individuals in an energy-dominant society.
They move based on repulsive forces.
They move based on social rules of reversal and inversion.
They orient toward destruction, transformation, and risk-taking.
They mutually diffuse, aiming for the ends of the world.
Such behavioral ideology. It is an ideology of energy.

A conservation-dominant society.
It is a gravity-dominant society.
The individuals of a conservation-dominant society.
They move based on gravity.
They move based on social rules of adaptation.
They aim for self-preservation, conservation, stability, and safety.
They mutually converge, aiming for the center of the world.
Such behavioral ideology. It is the ideology of conservation.

The ideology of energy. For the possessors of the ideology of conservation, it becomes a threat or taboo.
Possessors of the ideology of conservation. Examples. People living sedentary lifestyles. China. Russia.
The ideology of conservation. For the possessors of the ideology of energy, it becomes a threat or taboo.
Possessors of the ideology of energy. Examples. People living a mobile lifestyle. Western countries. Middle Eastern countries.

Regarding the relationship between virtuality and physicality.
Virtual matter.
It is too fast, too small, and invisible. Example. Electrons. Gas molecules.
It cannot be physically held and verified. It is intangible. Example. Existence within a painting. Comics. Entities that appear vivid only when physically flipped through on paper. Entities that live on display screens. Anime and games.
Ultimately, it is an energy-based substance.

Physical substance.

It is sufficiently slow, sufficiently large, and visible.
It can be physically handled and verified. It is tangible. Example: Paper books. Living living things. Precious metal ingots.
Ultimately, it is a substance of conservation.

Energy-dominant society. It is a virtuality-dominant society.
Conservation-dominant society. It is a physicality-dominant society.

Energy-dominant society. Virtuality-dominant society. It operates through the management of virtual assets.
Conservation-dominant society. Physicality-dominant society. It operates through the accumulation of physical assets.

Energy-based assets. Virtual assets. Examples: Electronic cryptocurrencies generated and operated by electricity. Stocks based on earnings from work.
They are operated by the power of work, electricity, and electronics. This symbolizes the exercise of energy.

Conservation-based assets. Tangible assets. Examples: Gold coins and silver coins generated from precious metals. Their savings.
They are stored and protected in fireproof safes. Such fireproof safes. They are a bulwark and countermeasure against external energy exertion. They symbolize the exertion of conservative power.

Energy-based information. Virtual information. Examples: Electronic information. Information based on the glow of photons displayed on liquid crystal monitors driven by electrical power.
Conservation-based information. Tangible information. Examples: Information printed and recorded on film or paper.

Objects generated by energy. Virtual objects. Examples: Electronic objects. Objects represented by electronic images or animations via computer graphics displayed on an LCD monitor powered by electricity. E-books. Gaseous air.
Objects generated by conservative power. Tangible objects. Examples: Precious metals. Paper books. Liquid water. Solid rock.

Owners of energy-based ideologies.
Examples: People living mobile lifestyles. Western nations. Middle Eastern countries.
They prefer owning and managing virtual assets. Examples: Cryptocurrency. Stocks. Finance. Their ownership and management.
They prefer viewing and accessing virtual content. Examples: Digital content. Computer graphics-based animations and games. E-books.
They prefer handling and researching energetic substances. Examples: Handling fire. Handling electromagnetic waves. Handling gas. Operating digital information systems like the internet.
They prefer energetic actions. Examples: Breaking bedrock. Launching missiles. Driving aircraft or automobiles. Operating railway systems.

Owners of the conservative mindset.
Examples: People living a settled lifestyle. China. Russia.
They prefer owning and managing tangible assets. Examples: Precious metals. Valuables. Treasures. Owning and saving them.
They prefer viewing and reading tangible content. Examples: Content written on paper. Paper books. Content recorded on stone. Stone monuments. Content recorded on film. Film photographs and movies. Living content. Living things. Living humans.
They prefer handling and studying conservative substances. Examples: Water management. Biological handling. Pet care and plant cultivation. Operating analog information systems like facsimiles. Preferring soft stuffed animals.
They prefer conservative actions. Examples: Restoring a house to its original state through cleaning. Preparing meals necessary for sustaining life. Nursing and healing the sick.

In relation to developmental disorders.
Typically developing individuals in biological terms. They act based on conservationist ideologies like self-preservation and adaptation.
They act primarily focused on exerting gravitational pull.

Examples: Anti-ASD. They prefer group-based synchronized cooperative actions. They prefer mutual bonding. They persistently engage in communication with other individuals. They always act together with other individuals.
Example: Anti-ADHD. They prefer immobility or minimal movement. They favor organizing and restoring things to their original state.

Non-typically developing individuals in biology. Developmentally disabled individuals. They act based on an energy-oriented philosophy of reversal or inversion. They act primarily by exerting repulsive force.
Example: ASD. They prefer individual freedom of action. They favor personal autonomy and independence. They engage in temporary contact or negotiation with other individuals but are typically autistic. They quickly separate from others and act independently.
Example: ADHD. They prefer hyperactivity. They enjoy scattering or destroying things.

Regarding the relationship with biological sex differences.
Biological living things are fundamentally conservation-oriented entities. Biological living things generally strive for their own survival.
Living things constantly require energy expenditure to destroy and alter their environment in order to acquire resources necessary for their own survival. Example: Developing new watering holes or farmland.
Therefore, living things differentiated into conservation-oriented living things and energy-oriented living things.
Conservation-oriented living things. Examples: Living cells. Females.
Energy-oriented living things. Examples: Viruses. Males.

Conservation-oriented living things. They are the principal deities and the main bodies within the realm of living things in general. They are like the main house or the main building of a residence.
Energy-oriented living things. They are the attendant deities, the

assistants, and the appendages within the realm of living things in general. They are like lodgers or guests staying in the main house.

Energy-oriented living things. They are the energy wielders within the realm of life. They are the wild horses.
Conservation-oriented life forms. They are the conservation force wielders within the realm of life. They are the owners of the wild horses.

Life survives through a division of labor between conservation-oriented life forms and energy-oriented life forms.
Example: The division of labor between living cells and viruses.
Example: The division of labor between females and males. Sex-based division of labor.

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immediate re-settlement in conservative matter.
Additional Description. early December 2024. a general-purpose material behavior simulation program that takes advantage of Python3's multi-processing capabilities to account for both attraction and repulsion. Source code for its first scratch version.
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Additional content. early February 2025. That attraction and conservative forces are sources of repulsion and energy. That the conservative substance or female is the source of the energetic substance or male. The conservative substance or female is a householder. The energetic substance or male is a its borrower. This is the root of the sex differences between males and females, and no one can overturn that differences.
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living things. The need for a new recognition of their social harmfulness. The need for social treatment and correction for them.
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Additional content. Mid-June 2025. A new integration and summary of various insights from different fields of astrophysics that have become specialized and fragmented. The new overall picture of astrophysics that this brings about. A summary of that.
Additional content. Mid-June 2025. Comparison between quantum mechanics and qualum mechanics. The need for qualum mechanics to become the new mainstream in future physics. Its relevance to astrophysics and molecular dynamics.
Additional content. Late June 2025. The relationship between thermal energy and kinetic energy. The relationship between the generation of light heat and conservation and energy. The relationship between the generation of light heat and its centrality in the world. Methods for visualizing the various properties of matter.
Additional Content. Late October 2025. An energy-dominant society is virtuality-dominant, driven by the management of virtual assets. A conservation-dominant society is physicality-dominant, driven by the accumulation of physical assets. Typically developing individuals operate within conservation, while individuals with developmental disabilities operate

within energy. In the biological realm, conservation-oriented living things are the principal deities, main houses, and owners; energy-oriented living things are the attendant deities, lodgers, and wild horses.
Related information about my books.

> My major books. A comprehensive summary of their contents.
> The purpose of the author's writing and the methodology used to achieve it.
> References.
> All the books I've written. A list of them.
> The contents of my books. The process of automated translation of them.
> My biography.

Related information about my books.

My major books. A comprehensive summary of their contents.

////
I have found the following contents.
Sex differences in the social behavior of male and female.
A new, basic, and novel explanation of this.

Sex differences between male and female.
It is the following.
The difference in the nature of sperm and egg.
Their direct, extension and reflection.

Sex differences in the social behavior of male and female.
They are based, faithfully, on the following.
The difference in the social behavior of the sperm and the egg.

They are common to all living things.
It is also true for human beings as a type of living thing.

The male body and mind are merely vehicles for sperm.
The female body and mind are merely vehicles for the egg.

Nutrients and water are necessary for the growth of offspring.
The ovum is the owner and possessor of them.

Reproductive facilities.
The female is their owner and possessor.

Nutrients and water, which the ovum occupies.
The sperm are their borrowers.

Reproductive facilities occupied by the female.
The male is their borrower.

The owner is the superior and the borrower is the inferior.

The result.
Possession of nutrients and water.
In them, the ovum is the superior and the sperm is the subordinate.
Ownership of reproductive facilities.
In them, the female is the superior and the male is the subordinate.

The ovum unilaterally occupies authority over
the use of such a hierarchical relationship.
To unilaterally select the sperm by using such a hierarchical relationship.
By doing so, it unilaterally permits fertilization of the sperm.
Such authority.

The female unilaterally occupies the authority to the following.
To take advantage of such a hierarchical relationship.
To unilaterally select male by doing so.
To unilaterally grant marriage to male by doing so.
Such authority.

A female shall do the following acts.
To take advantage of such hierarchical relationships.
By doing so, they exploit male in various aspects and comprehensively.

The ovum attracts the sperm sexually.
The female attracts the male sexually.

The ovum unilaterally occupies the authority of the following.

The entry of sperm into its own interior.
Permission and authorization to do so.
Its authority.

The female unilaterally occupies the authority of the following.
Licensing of sex to the male.
Authority to do so.

The reproductive equipment she owns.
Their borrowing by male.
The permission and authorization thereof.
The authority to do so.

The human's marriage proposal.
Permission for it.
Its authority.

As long as life reproduces sexually, the following are certain to exist.
Sex differences in the social behavior of male and female.

Sex differences in the social behavior of male and female.
They can never be eliminated.

I will explain the following in a new way.
There are not only male-dominated societies but also female-dominated societies in the world.

It is the following content.
The distinctness of the existence of female-dominated societies.
Its new reaffirmation in the world community.

The male-dominated society is a society of mobile lifestyle.
The female-dominated society is a society of sedentary lifestyle.

Sperm.
The male body and mind as its vehicle.
They are mobile people.

Egg.
The female body and mind as its vehicle.
They are settled.

Male-dominated societies are, for example.
Western countries. Middle Eastern countries. Mongolia.
Female-dominated societies are, for example.
China. Russia. Japan. South and North Korea. Southeast Asia.

Males place the highest priority on securing freedom of action.
Males rebel against their superiors.
Males force their inferiors to submit to them through violence.
Males leave little room for the following.
Rebellion by subordinates.
Its possibility.
Free action by the subordinate.
Its possibility.
Room for them.

Male-dominated society rules by violence.

Females prioritize self-preservation.
Females are submissive to their superiors.

Females subjugate their inferiors.

It is the following contents.
//
Use the utmost pride and arrogance.

Rebellion and free action by subordinates.
To completely block out and render impossible any room for such actions.

It consists of the following.
To be done in advance and in coordination with the surrounding sympathizers.
No rebellion by the subordinate is allowed at all.
Confinement of the subordinates in an enclosed space with no escape.

To be carried out in a persistent manner until the superior is satisfied.
Continuous, one-sided abuse of the subordinate, using him or her as a sandbag.
//

Female-dominated societies rule by tyranny.

Conflicts between Western nations and Russia and China.
They can be adequately explained as follows.
Conflict between male-dominated society and female-dominated society.

Mobile lifestyle creates a male-dominated society.
In this society, discrimination against female occurs.
Sedentary lifestyle creates a female-dominated society.
This is where discrimination against male occurs.

In a female-dominated society, the following will occur constantly.
The following behaviors by female as superiors.
Arbitrary calls for self-vulnerability.
Arbitrary calls for male superiority.
They deliberately conceal the following.
The social superiority of female.
Discrimination against male.
They conceal, externally, the very existence of a female-dominated society.

The internal secrecy, closure, and exclusivity of the female-dominated society.
The closed nature of its internal information.
They conceal the very existence of female-dominated society from the outside world.

To eliminate sex discrimination in living thing's and human society.

It is impossible to achieve it.
Such attempts are nothing more than the assertion of a neat ideal.
All such attempts are futile.

To forcefully deny the existence of sex differences between male and female.
To oppose sex discrimination.
Such social movements led by the West.
All of them are basically meaningless.

Social policies that assume the existence of sex differences between male and female.
The development of such a policy is newly necessary.

////
I have found the following content.
Human nature.
A new, basic, novel, explanation of them.

We fundamentally change and destroy the view of the following existence.

Conventional, Western, Jewish, and Middle Eastern-driven ideas of mobile living.
They make a sharp distinction between human and non-human living thing.
They are based on the following content.
The constant slaughter of livestock. Its necessity.
Such a view.

My argument is based on the following.

Human existence is fully subsumed into the existence of living things in general.
Human nature can be more effectively explained by
Viewing the human being as a type of living thing.
Viewing human essence as the essence of living thing in general.

The essence of living thing.
It consists of the following.
Reproduction of self.
Survival of self.
The multiplication of self.

These essences give rise to the following desires for living thing.
Private ease of living.
Its insatiable pursuit.
The desire for it.

The desire for it produces in living thing the following desires.
The acquisition of competence.
The acquisition of vested interests.
The desire for them.

This desire continually produces in living thing the following.
Survival advantage.
Its confirmation.
Its need.

This, in turn, produces in living thing the following contents.
A relationship of social superiority and inferiority.
Social hierarchy.

This inevitably produces the following contents.
Abuse and exploitation of subordinate living things by superior living things.

This brings about original sin against living thing in an inescapable way.
It makes living thing difficult to live.

To escape from such original sin and the difficulty of living.
Its realization.
The content of any living thing can never be realized as long as it is alive.
The same is true of human, who is a kind of living thing.
The original sin of human is caused by living thing itself.

////
I have newly discovered the following details.
Evolutionary theory is the mainstream in conventional biology.
To point out the following contents about it.
Fundamental errors in its content.
A new explanation for it.

It fundamentally rejects the following.
Human is the evolutionary perfection of living thing.
Human reigns at the pinnacle of living thing.
Such a view.

Living thing is nothing more than self-reproduction, mechanically, automatically, and repeatedly.
Living thing is purely material in this respect.
Living thing has no will to evolve.

Mutations in living thing's self-reproduction.
They occur purely, mechanically, automatically.
They automatically bring about new living things.

Conventional evolutionary explanation.
That such new forms are superior to conventional forms.
There is no basis for such an explanation.

The current human form as part of living thing.
That it will be maintained in the process of repeated self-reproduction by living thing.
There is no guarantee of this.

The environment surrounding living things always changes in unexpected directions.
Traits that were adaptive in the previous environment.
In the next changed environment, they often become traits that are maladaptive to their new environment.

Consequences.
The living things are constantly changing through self-replication and mutation.

It does not guarantee the realization of any of the following.
evolution to a more desirable state.
Its persistence.

////
My, above assertion.
It is the following content.

The world's most vested interests dominate the top of the world.
Such a male-dominated society.
Western countries.
Jews.

The international order.
International values.
They are generated around them.
Their content is unilaterally determined by them, to their own advantage.
Their background, their traditional social thought.
Christianity.
Evolutionary theory.
Liberalism.
Democracy.
Various social ideas whose content is unilaterally favorable to them.
Radically destroying, sealing off, and initializing their contents.

International order.
International values.
The degree of involvement of female-dominated societies in the process of making those decisions.
Its expansion.
Furthering its realization.

The fundamentally difficult social reality within a female-dominated society.
It is completely filled with subjugation of the superior and tyrannical domination of the subordinate.
Example.

The internal reality of Japanese society.

Such an inconvenient social reality.
Thoroughly elucidate the mechanism of their occurrence.
To expose and whistle-blow the contents of the results.
The content should be such.

////
My books.
The hidden and important purpose of their contents.
It is the following contents.

People in female-dominated societies.
They have had to rely, until now, on social theories generated by those in male-dominated societies.

Those in female-dominated societies.
Their own social theory that explains their own society.
To enable them to have it on their own.
Its realization.

The realization of the following.
The male-dominated society that is currently dominant in the formation of the world order.
Weakening of them.
A new strengthening of the power of the female-dominated society.
I will help to achieve this.

People in female-dominated societies.
They are unable to have their own social theory for a long time.
The reasons for this.
They are as follows.

Deep down, they dislike analytical action itself.
They give priority to the unity and sympathy with the subject, rather than the analysis of the subject.

The strong exclusiveness and closedness of their own society.
A strong resistance to the unraveling of the inner workings of their

own society.

A strong regressive nature based on their own feminine self-preservation.
An aversion to exploring unknown and dangerous territory.
Preference for following precedents where safety has already been established.

An unprecedented exploration of the inner workings of a female-dominated society.
Aversion to such action itself.

The social theory of male-dominated society as a precedent.
To learn its contents by rote.
That is all they are capable of doing.

(First published in March 2022.)

The purpose of the author's writing and the methodology used to achieve it.

Purpose of my writing.
Viability for living thing. Viability for living thing. Proliferative potential for living thing. To increase it.
It is the most valuable thing for living thing. It is intrinsically good for living thing. It is intrinsically illuminating for living thing.
The good for the social superiors. It is the following. Acquisition of the highest social status. The acquisition of hegemony. Maintenance of acquired vested interests.
The good for the social suboridinates. It is as follows. Social upward mobility through the attainment of competence. The destruction and initialization of the vested interests of the socially superior through the creation of a social revolution.
Ideas that will help achieve this. Truth. The knowledge by living thing of the truth about itself. It is a cruel, harsh, and bitter content for living thing. Its acceptance. Ideas that help it. A way to create

them efficiently. Its establishment.

My methodology.
The purpose of the above. Procedures for realizing them. Tips on how to realize them. Points to keep in mind when realizing them. These are the following contents.
Constantly observe and grasp the trends of the environment and living thing and society by searching and browsing the Internet. These actions will be the source of the following contents.
Ideas that have explanatory and persuasive power in clarifying truths and laws of the environment and living thing and society.
An idea that has the potential to explain 80% of the truth. Write down and systematize the content of the idea. Create more and more ideas on my own that seem to be close to the truth and have high explanatory power. This action should be my first priority.
Put off detailed explanations. Avoid esoteric explanations.
Do not check against past precedents until later. Put off complete verification of correctness.
Establish laws that are concise, easy to understand, and easy to use.
Putting the action first. This is the same as, for example, the following actions. Develop computer software that is simple, easy to understand, and easy to use.

Ideals and stances in my writing.

My ideals in writing.
It is the following content.
//
Maximizing the explanatory power of the content I produce.
Minimizing the time and effort it takes to do so.
//

Policies and stances for achieving these. They are the following.

My stance in writing.

The fundamental policies I consider in writing.
The contrast between them.
A list of their main items.

They are as follows.

Upper conceptual. / Lower conceptual.
Summary. / Detail.
Rootness. / Branchiness.
Generality. / Individuality.
Basicity. / Applicability.
Abstractness. / Concreteness.
Purity. / Mixedness.
Aggregativity. / Coarseness.
Consistency. / Variability.
Universality. / Locality.
Comprehensiveness. / Exceptionality.
Formality. / Atypicality.
Conciseness. / Complexity.
Logicality. / Illogicality.
Demonstrability. / Unprovability.
Objectivity. / Non-objectivity.
Novelty. / Knownness.
Destructiveness. / Status quo.
Efficiency. / Inefficiency.
Conclusiveness. / Mediocrity.
Shortness. / Redundancy.

In all writing, in terms of content, the following properties should be realized, from the beginning, in the highest degree

Upper conceptual.
Summary.
Rootness.
Generality.
Basicity.
Abstractness.
Purity.
Aggregativity.
Consistency.
Universality.
Comprehensiveness.
Formality.
Conciseness.

Logicality.
Demonstrability.
Objectivity.
Novelty.
Destructiveness.
Efficiency.
Conclusiveness.
Shortness.

Write the content of the text with this as the top priority.
Complete the content as quickly as possible.
Merge the content into the body of the text as soon as it is written.
Give them the highest priority.
For example
Do not use proper nouns.
Don't use local words with a low level of abstraction.

Actively apply advanced computer programming techniques to the writing process.

Example.
Writing techniques based on object thinking.
Application of the concepts of classes and instances to writing.
Preferential description of the contents of higher-level classes.

Example.
Application of agile development methods to writing.
Frequent repetition of the following actions.
Upgrading the contents of an e-book.
Uploading the e-book file to a public server.

I have adopted a different method of writing academic papers than the traditional method.
The traditional method of writing academic papers is inefficient in deriving explanatory content.

My point of view in writing the book.
It is the following content.

The perspective of a schizophrenic patient.
The point of view of the lowest rank in society.
The point of view of those who are treated the worst in society.
The perspective of those who are rejected, discriminated against, persecuted, ostracized, and isolated by society.
The perspective of the socially maladjusted.
The perspective of those who have given up on living in society.
The point of view of a patient with the lowest social rank of disease.
The point of view of the most harmful person in society.
The point of view of the most hated person in society.
The perspective of a person who has been closed off from society all his life.
From the perspective of someone who has been fundamentally disappointed in living thing and people.
From the perspective of someone who is hopeless about life and people.
From the perspective of someone who has given up on life.
The point of view of one who has been socially rejected from having his own genetic offspring because of the disease he suffered.
To have a very short life because of the disease. The point of view of one who is doomed to do so.
The perspective of a person who is destined to live a very short life because of the disease. This is the point of view of a person whose living thing is predetermined.
The inability to attain competence in one's lifetime due to the disease. This is the perspective of someone who is certain of this.
To be mistreated and exploited by society throughout one's life due to the disease. This is the point of view of those who are certain of this.
A perspective of whistle-blowing by such a person against living thing's and human society.

My life goal.
It consists of the following.
Sex differences between males and females.

Human society and living things society.
Living thing itself.
To analyze and clarify the essence of these things on my own.

My goals in living thing have been greatly hindered by the following people.

People of male-dominated society. Example. Western countries.
People in female-dominated societies that are dominated by such male-dominated societies. Examples. Japan and Korea.
They will never admit the existence of a female-dominated society.
They never acknowledge the essential sex difference between males and females.
They socially obstruct and prohibit the study of sex differences.
This attitude of theirs is inherently disturbing and harmful to the clarification of the nature of sex differences.

The essential commonality between human and non-human living thing.
They will never admit it.
They desperately try to distinguish and discriminate between human and non-human living thing.
They desperately try to assert the superiority of human beings over non-human living things.

Such attitudes are inherently disturbing and harmful to the clarification of the nature of human society and living things society.

Females in a female-dominated society. Example. Females in Japanese society.
They ostensibly never acknowledge the superiority of females in a female-dominated society.
The truth about the inner workings of female-only and female-dominated societies.
They will never admit to its disclosure.
Their attitude is intrinsically disturbing and harmful to the clarification of the nature of sex differences between males and females.
Their attitude is essentially harmful to the clarification of the nature

of human society and living things society.

People like the above.
Their attitudes have fundamentally interfered with my life goals.
Their attitudes have upset, destroyed, and ruined my life from its very foundation.
I am very angry about those consequences.
I want to bring down the hammer on them.
I want to make them understand the following at all costs.
I want to figure out the following on my own, no matter what it takes.
//
The truth about sex differences between males and females.
The truth about human society and living thing society.
//

I wanted to analyze human society in a calm and objective way.
So, I temporarily isolated myself from human society.
I became a bird's eye view of human society.
I continued to observe the trends of human society via the Internet, day in and day out.

As a result.
I got the following information.
A unique perspective that overlooks the whole of human society from the bottom up.

The result.
I managed to get the following information on my own.
//
The nature of sex differences between males and females.
The essence of human society and living things society.
//

The results.
I've got a new life goal.

My new life goal.
To oppose and challenge their social interference.

And to spread the following among the people.
//
The truth about sex differences that I have discovered on my own.
The truth about human society and living things society that I have grasped on my own.
//

I am creating these books to realize those goals.
I continue to revise the contents of these books diligently, day by day, in order to realize these goals.

(First published in February 2022.)

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My biography.

I was born in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, in 1964.
I graduated from the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Letters, University of Tokyo, in 1989.
In 1989, I passed the National Public Service Examination of Japan, Class I, in the field of sociology.
In 1992, I passed the National Public Service Examination of Japan, Class I, in the field of psychology.
After graduating from university, I worked in the research laboratory of a major Japanese IT company, where I was engaged in prototyping computer software.
I am now retired from the company and am devoting myself to writing.

Source code _1

```
# coding: UTF-8



import multiprocessing
from multiprocessing import Process, Queue, Pipe
import os
import time
import random
import math
from decimal import Decimal
import numpy as np



import pygame
from pygame import draw
from pygame import gfxdraw


def norm(x):
    return np.sqrt(np.dot(x, x))


def sqrt(x):
    """Safe square root"""
    return np.sqrt(np.clip(x, 0, np.inf))

def vector_normalize(x):

    # ベクトルを定義
    #vector = np.array([3, 4])
    # ノルムを計算
#     norm = np.linalg.norm(vector)
    norm = np.linalg.norm(x)
    # ベクトルをノルムで割る
    normalized_vector = x / norm
```

```
#    print("正規化されたベクトル:", normalized_vector)
    return normalized_vector

def collide_without_acceralation(v1, v2, r1, r2, d1, d2,
#def collide_with_acceralation(a1, a2, v1, v2, r1, r2, c
        """
        Process eventual collisions

        """
        ##### all vector data below
        ## a1, a2, #acceralation
        # v1, v2, #velocity
        # r1, r2, #position
        # d1, d2, #length of (radius * 2)
        # m1, m2, #mass


        # Relative positions and velocities
        #da = a2-a1
        dv = v2-v1
        dr = r2-r1

        # Backtrack
        #nda = norm(da)
        ndv = norm(dv)
        if ndv == 0:
            # Special case: overlapping particles with s
            ndr = norm(dr)
            offset = .5*dr*(.5*(d1+d2)/ndr - 1.)
            r1 -= offset
            r2 += offset
#            continue



################## process of velocity only

        ru = np.dot(dv, dr)/ndv
        ds = ru + sqrt(ru**2 + .25*(d1+d2)**2 - np.dot(d
        if np.isnan(ds):
```

```
            1/0

        # Time since collision
        dtc = ds/ndv

        # New collision parameter
        drc = dr - dv*dtc

        # Center of mass velocity
        vcm = (m1*v1 + m2*v2)/(m1+m2)

        # Velocities after collision
        dvf = dv - 2.*drc * np.dot(dv, drc)/np.dot(drc,
        v1f = vcm - dvf * m2/(m1+m2)
        v2f = vcm + dvf * m1/(m1+m2)

######################


        # Backtracked positions
        r1f = r1 + (v1f-v1)*dtc
        r2f = r2 + (v2f-v2)*dtc

        # Update values
        r1 = r1f
        r2 = r2f
        v1 = v1f
        v2 = v2f

        list_renewed_data = [v1, v2, r1, r2, d1, d2, m1,

        return list_renewed_data


#def collide_without_acceralation(v1, v2, r1, r2, d1, d2
def collide_with_acceralation(a1, a2, v1, v2, r1, r2, d1
        """
        Process eventual collisions

        """
```

```
        ##### all vector data below
        # a1, a2, #acceralation
        # v1, v2, #velocity
        # r1, r2, #position
        # d1, d2, #length of (radius * 2)
        # m1, m2, #mass


        # Relative positions and velocities
#        da = a2-a1
        dv = v2-v1
        dr = r2-r1

        # Backtrack
#        nda = norm(da)
        ndv = norm(dv)
        if ndv == 0:
            # Special case: overlapping particles with s
            ndr = norm(dr)
            offset = .5*dr*(.5*(d1+d2)/ndr - 1.)
            r1 -= offset
            r2 += offset
#            continue



################## process of velocity only

        ru = np.dot(dv, dr)/ndv
        ds = ru + sqrt(ru**2 + .25*(d1+d2)**2 - np.dot(c
        if np.isnan(ds):
            1/0

        # Time since collision
        dtc = ds/ndv

        # New collision parameter
        drc = dr - dv*dtc

        # Center of mass velocity
```

```
        vcm = (m1*v1 + m2*v2)/(m1+m2)

        # Velocities after collision
        dvf = dv - 2.*drc * np.dot(dv, drc)/np.dot(drc,
        #daf = da - 2.*drc * np.dot(da, drc)/np.dot(drc,
        v1f = vcm - dvf * m2/(m1+m2)
        v2f = vcm + dvf * m1/(m1+m2)
        v1fn = vector_normalize(v1f)
        v2fn = vector_normalize(v2f)
        a1len = np.linalg.norm(a1)
        a2len = np.linalg.norm(a2)
        a1f = a1len * v1fn
        a2f = a2len * v2fn

######################


        # Backtracked positions
        r1f = r1 + (v1f-v1)*dtc
        r2f = r2 + (v2f-v2)*dtc

        # Update values
        r1 = r1f
        r2 = r2f
        v1 = v1f
        v2 = v2f
        a1 = a1f
        a2 = a2f

        list_renewed_data = [a1, a2, v1, v2, r1, r2, d1,

        return list_renewed_data


def arrowPos(A, B, w, h, L, R):
 Vx = B[0] - A[0]
 Vy = B[1] - A[1]
 v = math.sqrt(Vx*Vx + Vy*Vy)

 if v < 0.1:
```

```
  return -1

 Ux = Vx/v
 Uy = Vy/v
 L[0] = B[0] - Uy*w - Ux*h
 L[1] = B[1] + Ux*w - Uy*h
 R[0] = B[0] + Uy*w - Ux*h
 R[1] = B[1] - Ux*w - Uy*h

def drawArrow(A, B, w, h, c, context):
 L = [0, 0]
 R = [0, 0]

 if arrowPos(A, B, w, h, L, R) == -1:
  return

 pygame.draw.line(context, pygame.Color(c), A, B, 1)
 pygame.draw.polygon(context, pygame.Color(c), [L, B, R]

def drawParticles(n, a_xr, a_yr, a_r, a_color, a_fx, a_f
    A = [0, 0]
    B = [0, 0]

    for i in range(n):
        pygame.gfxdraw.aacircle(context, int(a_xr[i]*dis
        pygame.gfxdraw.filled_circle(context, int(a_xr[i

        if((math.sqrt((a_fx[i] * a_fx[i]) + (a_fy[i] * a

            fdata_sq_x = ((a_fx[i]) / (math.sqrt(a_fx[i]
            fdata_sq_y = ((a_fy[i]) / (math.sqrt(a_fx[i]

#            if((fdata_sq_x > 0) and (fdata_sq_y > 0)):

            A[0] = a_xr[i]*dispScale
            A[1] = a_yr[i]*dispScale
            B[0] = a_xr[i]*dispScale + fdata_sq_x * 10
            B[1] = a_yr[i]*dispScale + fdata_sq_y * 10
            #B[0] = a_xr[i]*dispScale + (a_fx[i] / math.
            #B[1] = a_yr[i]*dispScale + (a_fy[i] / math.
```

```
            drawArrow(A, B, 2, 2, a_color[i], context)

    n = n


# リスト数値の正規化。最大値を1に。最小値を0に。
def min_max_normalization(list_origin):
    accum_value = 0
    for i in range(len(list_origin)):
        accum_value = accum_value + list_origin[i] * lis
    accum_sqrt = math.sqrt(accum_value)
    norm_value_list = []
    for i in range(len(list_origin)):
        norm_value_list.append(float(list_origin[i] / ac

    return norm_value_list

# Queueにデータを書き込む
def write(q):
#     if __name__ == '__main__':
#     #                 freeze_support()
        print('Process to write: {}'.format(os.getpid())
        for value in ['A', 'B', 'C']:
            print('Put {} to queue...'.format(value))
            q.put(value)
            time.sleep(random.random())


# Queueからデータを読み取り
def read(q):
#     if __name__ == '__main__':
#     #                 freeze_support()
        print('Process to read: {}'.format(os.getpid()))
        while True:
            value = q.get(True)
            print('Get {} from queue.'.format(value))
```

```
#####for Windows
#if __name__ == '__main__':
#######
#     e = multiprocessing.Event()
      # 親プロセスがQueueを作って、子プロセスに渡す
#     q = Queue()
#     pw = Process(target=write, args=(q,))
#     pr = Process(target=read, args=(q,))
#     # pwを起動し、書き込み開始
#     pw.start()
#     # prを起動し、読み取り開始
#     pr.start()
#     # pwが終了するのを待つ
#
#     e.set()
#     pw.join()
#     # prは無限ループなので、強制終了
#     pr.terminate()

#     event2 = multiprocessing.Event()

event_array = []
for lighter_num_a in range(2):
    event_temp = multiprocessing.Event()
    event_array.append(event_temp)



parent_conn_array = []
child_conn_array = []
for lighter_num_c in range(2):
    parent_conn_temp, child_conn_temp = Pipe()
    parent_conn_array.append(parent_conn_temp)
    child_conn_array.append(child_conn_temp)

q_array = []
for lighter_num_i in range(2):
    q_temp = Queue()
    q_array.append(q_temp)
```

```
env_value_input = 100
env_value_output = 0
particle_name_array = ['p_01','p_02']
sleep_time_length_particle = 0.05
spike_threshold_particle = 100
output_value_particle = 100

q_value_array_input = []
for value_num_i in range(1):
    q_temp = Queue()
    q_value_array_input.append(q_temp)

q_value_array_output = []
for value_num_i in range(3):
    q_temp = Queue()
    q_value_array_output.append(q_temp)



##velocity
##acceleration
#mass
#location_X
#location_Y
#size_radius
#force_attraction
#force_repulsion
#force_all


#input_output_str_data_format
#particle_all_num:2,particle_id_num:2,location_X:100,loc


def particle(name,q_input,q_output_array,sleep_time_leng
    value_array = ['','']
    q_input_get_array = []
    init_data_array_temp = []
    init_data_array_temp = init_data_str.split(',')
```

```
    q_init_num_i = 0
    init_data_array = []

    self_particle_id_num = 0
    self_location_X = 0
    self_location_Y = 0
    self_mass = 0
    self_velocity_X = 0
    self_velocity_Y = 0
    self_acceleration_X = 0
    self_acceleration_Y = 0
    self_size_radius = 0

    space_size_X = 1000
    space_size_Y = 800
    universal_gravitational_constant = 2

    received_particle_id_num = self_particle_id_num
    received_location_X = 0
    received_location_Y = 0
    received_mass = 0
    received_velocity_X = 0
    received_velocity_Y = 0
    received_acceleration_X = 0
    received_acceleration_Y = 0
    received_size_radius = 0

    list_collision_result_data_without_acceralation = []
    self_velocity_after_collision_list = []
    received_velocity_after_collision_list = []

    for q_init_num_i in range(len(init_data_array_temp)):
#         init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].split(':')
        data_temp_init = ((init_data_array_temp[q_init_n

        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('part
            particle_all_num = int(data_temp_init)

        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('part
            self_particle_id_num = int(data_temp_init)
```

```
#             print(self_particle_id_num)
        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('loca
            self_location_X = float(data_temp_init)
#             print(self_location_X)

        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('loca
            self_location_Y = float(data_temp_init)
        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('mass
            self_mass = float(data_temp_init)
        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('velo
            self_velocity_X = float(data_temp_init)
        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('velo
            self_velocity_Y = float(data_temp_init)
        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('acce
            self_acceleration_X = float(data_temp_init)
        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('acce
            self_acceleration_Y = float(data_temp_init)
        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('size
            self_size_radius = float(data_temp_init)
        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('univ
            universal_gravitational_constant = float(dat
        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('spac
            space_size_X = float(data_temp_init)
        if(init_data_array_temp[q_init_num_i].find('spac
            space_size_Y = float(data_temp_init)




    while True:
#         time.sleep(1)
        time.sleep(sleep_time_length)

        #return_value = myQueue.empty()
        #return_value = myQueue.qsize()
        if(q_input.empty() == False):
            q_input_len_now = q_input.qsize()
            for q_input_num_i in range(q_input_len_now):
                    q_input_get_array.append((q_input.ge
```

```
#             print(q_input_get_array)
#             print('\n')
            q_input_sum = 0
            for q_input_array_i in range(len(q_input_get
#                 q_input_sum = q_input_sum + q_input_get
                received_data_array_q_input_temp = []
                received_data_array_q_input_temp = q_inp
                q_received_num_i = 0
                #print('RDA pre ')
                #print(received_data_array_q_input_temp)
                for q_received_num_i in range(len(receiv
                    data_array_temp = (received_data_arr
                    #print('RDA data_array_temp ')
                    #print(data_array_temp)
                    data_temp = data_array_temp[1]
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_particle_id_num = int((

#                     if(received_particle_id_num == self
#                         continue
#                     else:
                        #print('R ')
                        #print(received_particle_id_num)

                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        #print('RLX pre ')
                        #print(received_data_array_q_inp

                        received_location_X = float(((da
                        #print('RLX ')
                        #print(received_location_X)
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_location_Y = float(((da
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_mass = float(((data_tem
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_velocity_X = float(((da
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_velocity_Y = float(((da
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
```

```
    received_acceleration_X = float(
if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
    received_acceleration_Y = float(
if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
    received_size_radius = float(((c

np_self_acceleration = np.array([sel
np_received_acceleration = np.array(
np_self_velocity = np.array([self_ve
np_received_velocity = np.array([rec
np_self_location = np.array([self_lo
np_received_location = np.array([rec
self_radius_2 = self_size_radius * 2
received_radius_2 = received_size_ra



if(received_particle_id_num != self_

    #(magnitude of attraction) = (un
    distance_between_self_and_receiv
    distance_between_self_and_receiv
    magnitude_of_attraction = univer
    total_mass_both_self_and_receive
    attraction_by_self_ratio = self_
    attraction_by_received_ratio = r

    np_vector_origin_from_self_to_re
    #np_vector_origin_from_self_to_r
    #vector_origin_from_self_to_rece
    #vector_normalized_from_self_to_
    np_vector_normalized_from_self_t
    #print(vector_normalized_from_se
    np_vector_origin_from_received_t
    #np_vector_origin_from_received_
    #vector_origin_from_received_to_
    #vector_normalized_from_received
    np_vector_normalized_from_receiv
    #print(vector_normalized_from_re
```

```
magnitude_of_attraction_by_self_
magnitude_of_attraction_by_self_
magnitude_of_attraction_by_recei
magnitude_of_attraction_by_recei
#magnitude_of_attraction_by_self
#magnitude_of_attraction_by_self
#magnitude_of_attraction_by_rece
#magnitude_of_attraction_by_rece

self_force_capacity_X = ((self_m
self_force_capacity_Y = ((self_m
#received_force_capacity_X = ((r
#received_force_capacity_Y = ((r
if(distance_between_self_and_rec
    self_force_capacity_X = ((se
    self_force_capacity_Y = ((se

    #np_self_velocity = np.array
    #np_received_velocity = np.a
    #np_self_location = np.array
    #np_received_location = np.a
    #self_radius_2 = self_size_r
    #received_radius_2 = receive


    list_collision_result_data_w
    list_collision_result_data_w
    #list_collision_result_data_
    #self_velocity_after_collisi
    #self_velocity_X = self_velo
    #self_velocity_Y = self_velo
    #received_velocity_after_col
    #received_velocity_X = recei
    #received_velocity_Y = recei

    list_collision_result_data_w
    list_collision_result_data_w
    #list_collision_result_data_
    self_acceleration_after_coll
```

```
        self_velocity_after_collisio
        self_acceleration_X = self_a
        self_acceleration_Y = self_a
        self_velocity_X = self_veloc
        self_velocity_Y = self_veloc
        received_acceleration_after_
        received_velocity_after_coll
        received_acceleration_X = re
        received_acceleration_Y = re
        received_velocity_X = receiv
        received_velocity_Y = receiv



    self_acceleration_X_renewed = se
    self_acceleration_Y_renewed = se
    #received_acceleration_X_renewed
    #received_acceleration_Y_renewed

    #Change in velocity.
    #(new velocity) = (original velo
    #Change in position.
    #(new position) = ((original vel

    length_of_time_elapsed = sleep_t
    self_velocity_X_renewed = self_v
    self_velocity_Y_renewed = self_v
    #received_velocity_X_renewed = r
    #received_velocity_Y_renewed = r

    if(self_location_X <= 0):
        #self_location_X_renewed = 0
        self_velocity_X_renewed = (s
        self_acceleration_X_renewed
    if(self_location_Y <= 0):
        #self_location_Y_renewed = 0
        self_velocity_Y_renewed = (s
        self_acceleration_Y_renewed
    if(self_location_X >= space_size
        #self_location_X_renewed = s
```

```
                            self_velocity_X_renewed = (s
                            self_acceleration_X_renewed
                        if(self_location_Y >= space_size
                            #self_location_Y_renewed = s
                            self_velocity_Y_renewed = (s
                            self_acceleration_Y_renewed

                        self_location_X_renewed = self_l
                        self_location_Y_renewed = self_l

                        self_location_X = self_location_
                        self_location_Y = self_location_
                        self_velocity_X = self_velocity_
                        self_velocity_Y = self_velocity_
                        self_acceleration_X = self_accel
                        self_acceleration_Y = self_accel
                #output_str_data_format
                #particle_id_num:2,location_X:100,locati

        q_output_str = "particle_id_num:" + str(self_par
        for q_output_array_i in range(len(q_output_array
            if(q_output_array_i != self_particle_id_num)
                q_output_array[q_output_array_i].put(q_o
#         q_output_array.put(q_output_str)
#         print('OUT\n')
#         print(q_output_str + '\n')
#         print('\n')



#             if(q_input_sum >= spike_threshold):
#                 for q_output_array_i in range(len(q_out
#                     q_output_array[q_output_array_i].pu

        q_input_get_array = []
```

```
####for Windows
if __name__ == '__main__':
######

    # Initialize pygame
    pygame.init()
    #size = [1000, 800]
    space_size = [1000, 800]
    context_pygame = pygame.display.set_mode(space_size)
#####dame pygameはそれ自体がプロセスとして稼働するので、このプロ
    context_dummy = 0

    init_data_str_a1 = "particle_all_num:2,particle_id_n
    init_data_str_a2 = "particle_all_num:2,particle_id_n


#def cell_input(name,env_value,q_output_array,sleep_time
#def cell_output(name,env_value,q_input):
#def cell_neuron_middle(name,q_input,q_output_array,slee
#    cell_input_proc = Process(target=cell_input, args=(
    #particle_proc = Process(target=particle, args=(part
    particle_proc_a1 = Process(target=particle, args=(pa
    particle_proc_a2 = Process(target=particle, args=(pa
    #particle(name,q_input,q_output_array,sleep_time_len
#    cell_output_proc = Process(target=cell_output, args

#    cell_input_proc.start()
    particle_proc_a1.start()
    particle_proc_a2.start()
#    cell_output_proc.start()

    received_particle_id_num = 0
    received_location_X = 0
    received_location_Y = 0
    received_mass = 0
    received_velocity_X = 0
    received_velocity_Y = 0
    received_acceleration_X = 0
    received_acceleration_Y = 0
    received_size_radius = 0
```

```
    n = 1
    twopi = 2*math.pi
    dispScale = 1

    q_input_get_array = []

    running = True

    # Loop until the user clicks the close button.
    while running:
        # poll for events
        # pygame.QUIT event means the user clicked X to
        for event in pygame.event.get():
            if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
                running = False



#         time.sleep(sleep_time_length)

        #return_value = myQueue.empty()
        #return_value = myQueue.qsize()
        if(q_value_array_output[2].empty() == False):
            q_input_len_now = q_value_array_output[2].qs
            for q_input_num_i in range(q_input_len_now):
                    q_input_get_array.append((q_value_ar

            #print(q_input_get_array)
            #print('\n')
            q_input_sum = 0
            for q_input_array_i in range(len(q_input_get
#                q_input_sum = q_input_sum + q_input_get
                received_data_array_q_input_temp = []
                received_data_array_q_input_temp = q_inp
                q_received_num_i = 0
                #print('RDA pre ')
                #print(received_data_array_q_input_temp)
                for q_received_num_i in range(len(receiv
```

```
                    data_array_temp = (received_data_arr
                    #print('RDA data_array_temp ')
                    #print(data_array_temp)
                    data_temp = data_array_temp[1]
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_particle_id_num = int((

#                    if(received_particle_id_num == self
#                        continue
#                    else:
                        #print('R ')
                        #print(received_particle_id_num)

                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        #print('RLX pre ')
                        #print(received_data_array_q_inp

                        received_location_X = float(((da
                        #print('RLX ')
                        #print(received_location_X)
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_location_Y = float(((da
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_mass = float(((data_tem
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_velocity_X = float(((da
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_velocity_Y = float(((da
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_acceleration_X = float(
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_acceleration_Y = float(
                    if(received_data_array_q_input_temp[
                        received_size_radius = float(((c


        a_xr = [received_location_X]
        a_yr = [received_location_Y]
        a_r = [received_size_radius]
        a_color = ["white"]
```

```
        a_fx = [received_acceleration_X]
        a_fy = [received_acceleration_Y]

        # 画面を黒色(#000000)に塗りつぶし
        context_pygame.fill((0, 0, 0))

        drawParticles(n, a_xr, a_yr, a_r, a_color, a_fx,

#         drawParticles(n, a_xr, a_yr, a_r, a_color, a_fx
        # flip() the display to put your work on screen

        pygame.display.flip()

        q_input_get_array = []


    pygame.quit()




    #pw = Process(target=write, args=(q,))
    #pr = Process(target=read, args=(q,))

#     light = Process(target=lighter, args=(q_array[0], e
    #light.setDaemon(True)
#     light.start()

#     light2 = Process(target=lighter2, args=(q_array[1],
    #light.setDaemon(True)
#     light2.start()



#     car_s = Process(target=car, args=("MINI", q_array,
    #car.setDaemon(True)
#     car_s.start()
```

```
#     light_conn_p = Process(target=lighter_conn, args=(p
    #light.setDaemon(True)
#     light_conn_p.start()

#     light2_conn_p = Process(target=lighter2_conn, args=
    #light.setDaemon(True)
#     light2_conn_p.start()



#     car_s_conn_p = Process(target=car_s_conn, args=("MI
#     car_s_conn_p = Process(target=car_s_conn_no_event,
    #car.setDaemon(True)
#     car_s_conn_p.start()




    #def hello():
    #    print("hello, world")


    #t = Timer(1, hello)
    #t.start()  # 1秒後helloが実行される


############################################################
############################################################
############################################################

## Summary results of underlying assumptions at the time
## 本计划创建时的基本假设结果摘要。
## Обобщенные результаты предположений, заложенных в осн
## このプログラムの作成時における基盤的な前提知識の要約。
## Zusammenfassende Ergebnisse der zugrunde liegenden An
```

```
## Résumé des résultats des hypothèses sous-jacentes au
## Resultados resumidos das suposições subjacentes no mo
## Resultados resumidos de los supuestos subyacentes en
## Hasil ringkasan dari asumsi-asumsi yang mendasari pac
## Bu programın oluşturulduğu sırada altta yatan varsayı
## 이 프로그램이 만들어질 당시의 기본 가정에 대한 요약 결과입니다
## Riepilogo dei risultati delle ipotesi sottostanti al

##########################################################

#### Components needed to run a process-based material b
# Individuals and particles. The space in which they exi

#Spatial geographic information.
#Global cartographic information. Local cartographic inf
##The sum or superposition of the various forces of attr

#An individual or particle as a constituent of matter.
#The internal attributes and internal information of an
##Velocity and acceleration of an individual. The magnit
##The direction in which the individual is moving.
##The amount of heat generated by the individual. The de
##The XY coordinates of the individual's position.
##Mass of the individual. Mass per unit volume. Total ma
##Volume of the individual. Surface area of an individua

##The interaction between individuals.
##The sum of the forces of attraction and repulsion exer
##The sum of the external forces of attraction and repul

##Collisions and contacts between the individual and oth
##The identity or overlap of positions of both individua

##The law of conservation of force when such interaction
##To calculate, for each individual, the new velocity or
##Attractive force is constant and invariant as long as

#Factors that change the forces of attraction and repuls
##In the case of attraction. An increase or decrease in
# Example. The breaking up, splitting, and diffusion of
```

```
# Example. The individual merges and fuses with each oth
#In the case of repulsion. An increase or decrease in th

#Fluid. The movement of multiple individuals in one supe
#Solid. A superclass of multiple individuals that are un

#Static state. A motionless individual exerting a consta
# That it is a force that moves the surrounding individu
# Next. That it is the force that causes the surrounding
# It must be a positive force for the surrounding indivi
# It must be a negative force for the surrounding indivi

#Dynamics. That a moving individual exerts a repulsive f

#Pressure.
# A force applied from outside or inside an individual t
# A force applied from outside or inside an individual t

#The way an individual or particle moves. Linear motion.


#-----
#Data communication between processes. That is, data com
#Queue.
#Exchanging various data with other individuals as other
#
#In each process.
#The input and output of the queue must both be array da
##To run an infinite loop inside the process, and to rep

#---
#Outputof a queue.
#The physical location of the individual itself.
#The mass of the individual.
#The individual's own velocity and acceleration.
#The radius size of the individual itself.


#---
#Queue input.
```

```
#The physical location of another individual.
#The other individual's mass.
#Velocity and acceleration of the other individual.
#Radius size of the other individual.



#-----
#Numerical calculation inside the process.
#
#
#The physical position of the individual itself.
#The mass of the individual itself.
#Physical location of the other individual.
#The mass of the other individual.
#Calculate the force of attraction from the other indivi
#
#
#The physical position of the individual itself.
#The radius size of the individual itself.
#The physical location of the other individual.
#The radius size of the other individual.
#Calculate whether or not there is a collision between i


#---
#About the gravitational force.
#
#The magnitude of the gravitational force.
#The value is proportional to the product of the masses
#The value is inversely proportional to the square of th
#The value must be calculated by the following procedure
#(magnitude of attraction) = (universal gravitational co

#The universal gravitational constant. Its value must be


#---
#About repulsion.
#
```

```
#The mass of the body itself.
##The velocity and acceleration of the individual.
#The mass of another individual.
#Velocity and acceleration of the other individual.
##Based on the above four values, calculate the amount c


#---
#Calculation of the total force capacity.
#
#---
#About gravitational attraction.
#(magnitude of attraction) = (universal gravitational co
#---
#About repulsion.
#(the individual's own force capacity) = (the individual
#(Force capacity of the other individual) = (mass of the

#Adding together the above mentioned forces of attractio
#Based on the resulting balance of the forces of self an
#Calculate the individual's own new physical position ba

#---
#Acceleration.
#(the individual's own acceleration) = ((the individual'
#(acceleration of the other individual) = ((new velocity
#
#Relation between amount of force and acceleration.
#(the individual's own repulsion) = (the individual's ow
#(repulsion of the other individual) = (mass of the othe
#(magnitude of mutual attraction between self and others
#
#(Direction of mutual attraction between self and others
#If the sign is positive. The individual itself attracts
#When the sign is negative. The individual itself is att
#
#
#Change in velocity.
#(new velocity) = (original velocity) + ((acceleration)
#Change in position.
```

```
#(new position) = ((original velocity) * (length of elap
```

```
##########################
```

```
#### 运行基于过程的材料行为模拟程序所需的组件。
#  个体和粒子。它们存在的空间。它们的状态随时间的变化。

#空间地理信息。
#全球地图信息。局部地图信息
##在其 XY 坐标上的各种吸引力和排斥力的总和或叠加。吸引力雷达。斥力

#作为物质成分的个体或粒子。
#个体的内部属性和内部信息。
##个体的速度和加速度。个体产生的斥力大小。
##个体运动的方向。
##个体产生的热量。个体产生的热量及其温度。
##个体位置的 XY 坐标。
##个体的质量。单位体积的质量。总质量。个体产生的重力大小。
##个体的体积。个体的表面积。

##个体之间的相互作用。
##个体受到的吸引力和排斥力的总和。
##个体受到的外部吸引力和排斥力的总和。它们的空间分布。

##个体与其他个体之间的碰撞和接触。这些个体之间相互施加的吸引力和排
##两个个体的位置相同或重叠。

##发生这种相互作用时的力守恒定律。保守力和能量力的总和。吸引力和排
##根据该定律，计算每个个体在两个个体之间施力后的新速度或加速度。它
##只要每个个体的质量不变，吸引力就是恒定不变的。

#改变每个个体吸引力和排斥力的因素#
##在吸引的情况下  个体质量的增减
#例如：  个体分解、分裂、扩散成多个更小的亚个体。个体引力的减小。个
#  例子。个体之间通过相互结合和相互粘附而融合成一个更大的单一实体。
#在斥力的情况下。个体速度或加速度的增加或减少。个体热量的增减。
```

#流体。多个个体在一个超类中的运动，同时保持其形状的可变性。液体。例
#固体。由多个个体组成的超类，这些个体相互结合为一体，静止或滚动，同

#静止状态。一动不动的个体对周围施加恒定的引力。
#它是一种使周围的个体移动的力 # That it is a force that moves
下一个 它是一种力量，使周围被自己吸引的个体在自己的作用下固定不动
对周围的人来说，它必须是一种积极的力量，无论是最初还是中间。积极的
最后，它必须对周围的人产生负面的影响。负动力就是踩刹车。

#动力。即运动的个体对其周围施加一种排斥力。它必须是一种使周围个体移

#压力#
#一种从外部或内部施加到个体上的力，使个体自身不动。
#从个体外部或内部施加的力，使个体停止，而个体本身不会停止。

#个体或粒子的运动方式。直线运动。曲线运动。往复运动。波浪运动

#-----
#进程之间的数据通信。即个体本身与另一个个体之间的数据通信。
#队列。
#通过队列与其他个体作为其他进程交换各种数据。
#
#在每个进程中
#队列的输入和输出都必须是数组数据
#在进程内部运行一个无限循环，以固定的时间间隔，不间断地重复从外部获

#---
#队列的输出
#个体本身的物理位置#
#个体的质量
#个体自身的速度和加速度
#个体自身的半径大小

#---
#队列输入
#另一个个体的物理位置
#另一个个体的质量
#另一个人的速度和加速度

#另一个人的半径大小。

#-----
#进程内部的数字计算。
#
#
#个体本身的物理位置。
#个体本身的质量。
#其他个体的物理位置
#对方的质量
#根据上述四个数值，计算来自另一个个体的吸引力。
#
#
#对方的物理位置
#个体本身的半径大小。
#其他个体的物理位置。
#其他个体的半径大小。
#根据上述四个值计算自身与另一个个体之间是否存在碰撞。

#---
#关于引力
#
#引力的大小#
#其值与自身和他人质量的乘积成正比。
#引力值与自身和他者之间距离的平方成反比。
#The value must be calculated by the following procedure
#（吸引力大小）=（万有引力常数）*（（本体质量）*（他体质量））/（本

#万有引力常数。其值必须恒定。

#---
#关于斥力
#
#物体本身的质量#
##个体的速度和加速度
#另一个人的质量

#另一个人的速度和加速度
##根据以上四个数值，计算当自己和另一个人发生碰撞时，自己和另一个人

#---
#计算总受力能力。
#
#---
#关于引力#
#（吸引力大小）=（万有引力常数）*（（自身质量）*（对方质量））/（
#---
#关于斥力。
#（个体自身的受力能力） = （个体自身的质量） * （个体自身的加速度））
#（另一个人的受力能力）=（另一个人的质量）*（另一个人的加速度）

#将上述自己和他人的吸引力和排斥力相加。
#根据得出的自身和他者的力的平衡，分别计算出个人新的速度和加速度。
#根据上述结果计算出个人新的物理位置#

#---
#加速度
#个体自身的加速度）=（（个体自身的新速度）-（个体自身的原速度））/
#（其他个体的加速度）=（（其他个体的新速度）-（其他个体的原始速度）
#
#力和加速度之间的关系。
#个体自身的斥力）=（个体自身的质量）*（个体自身的加速度
#（其他个体的斥力）=（其他个体的质量）*（其他个体的加速度）
#（自身与他人之间的相互吸引力大小）=（万有引力常数）*（（自身质量）
#
#自己与他人之间的相互吸引力方向）= （（自己的质量）-（他人的质量）
#如果符号为正。个体本身会吸引其他个体向自己靠近。
#如果符号为负数。个体本身被其他个体吸引。
#
#
#速度的变化
#（新速度）=（原速度）+（（加速度）*（经过的时间长度））
#位置变化。
#（新位置）= （（原始速度）*（所用时间长度）） + (1/2) * (加速度

```
##########################

#### Компоненты, необходимые для запуска программы модел
# Отдельные люди и частицы. Пространство, в котором они

#Пространственная географическая информация.
#Глобальная картографическая информация. Локальная карто
##Сумма или суперпозиция различных сил притяжения и отта

#Индивид или частица как составная часть материи.
#Внутренние атрибуты и внутренняя информация индивидуума
##Скорость и ускорение индивида. Величина силы отталкива
##Направление, в котором движется индивид.
##Количество тепла, выделяемого индивидуумом. Степень те
##Координаты XY положения индивидуума.
##Масса особи. Масса на единицу объема. Общая масса. Вел
##Объем индивидуума. Площадь поверхности индивидуума.

##Взаимодействие между особями.
##Сумма сил притяжения и отталкивания, действующих на ос
##Сумма внешних сил притяжения и отталкивания, действующ

##Столкновения и контакты между индивидом и другими инди
##Одинаковость или совпадение позиций обоих индивидов.

##Закон сохранения силы при таких взаимодействиях. Сумма
##Вычислить для каждого индивидуума новую скорость или у
##Сила притяжения постоянна и неизменна до тех пор, пока

#Факторы, которые изменяют силы притяжения и отталкивани
##В случае притяжения. Увеличение или уменьшение массы и
# Пример. Разбиение, расщепление и диффузия индивидуума
# Пример. Индивидуумы сливаются и сливаются друг с друго
#В случае отталкивания. Увеличение или уменьшение скорос

#Флюид. Движение нескольких индивидуумов в одном суперкл
#Твердое тело. Суперкласс множества индивидуумов, которы
```

```
#Статичное состояние. Неподвижный индивид, оказывающий п
# Что это сила, которая движет окружающий индивид таким
# Далее. Что это сила, которая заставляет окружающих инд
# Она должна быть положительной силой для окружающих инд
# В конце концов, она должна быть отрицательной силой дл

# Динамика. Движущийся индивид оказывает отталкивающую с

#Давление.
# Сила, приложенная снаружи или изнутри индивида, чтобы
# Сила, приложенная снаружи или изнутри индивида, чтобы

# Способ, которым движется индивид или частица. Линейное



#-----
#Data communication between processes. То есть обмен дан
#Очередь.
#Обмен различными данными с другими индивидуумами и друг
#
#В каждом процессе.
#Вход и выход очереди должны быть массивами данных.
##Чтобы запустить бесконечный цикл внутри процесса и пов

#---
#Выход очереди.
#Физическое местоположение самого индивидуума.
#Масса индивидуума.
#Собственная скорость и ускорение индивидуума.
#Размер радиуса самой особи.


#---
#Вход в очередь.
#Физическое местоположение другого индивидуума.
#Масса другого индивидуума.
#Скорость и ускорение другого индивидуума.
#Радиус другого человека.
```

```
#-----
#Численные вычисления внутри процесса.
#
#
#Физическое положение самого индивидуума.
#Масса самого индивидуума.
#Физическое положение другого индивидуума.
#Масса другого индивидуума.
#Рассчитайте силу притяжения со стороны другого человека
#
#
#Физическое положение самого индивидуума.
# Размер радиуса самого человека.
# Физическое положение другого индивидуума.
#Размер радиуса другого индивидуума.
# Вычислить, есть ли столкновение между ним и другим, ос


#---
#О гравитационной силе.
#
#Величина гравитационной силы.
# Величина пропорциональна произведению масс себя и дру
#Величина обратно пропорциональна квадрату расстояния ме
#Величина должна быть рассчитана следующим образом.
#(величина притяжения) = (универсальная гравитационная п

#Универсальная гравитационная постоянная. Ее значение до


#---
#Об отталкивании.
#
#Масса самого тела.
##Скорость и ускорение человека.
#Масса другого человека.
#Скорость и ускорение другого человека.
```

```
##На основе вышеприведенных четырех значений рассчитайте


#---
#Расчет общей мощности силы.
#
#---
#О гравитационном притяжении.
#(величина притяжения) = (универсальная гравитационная п
#---
#Отталкивание.
#(собственная сила индивида) = (собственная масса индиви
#(Силовая способность другого индивидуума) = (масса друг

#Сложение вышеупомянутых сил притяжения и отталкивания с
#На основе полученного баланса сил себя и других вычисли
#Вычислите новое физическое положение индивидуума, основ

#---
#Ускорение.
#(собственное ускорение человека) = ((собственная новая
#(ускорение другого индивидуума) = ((новая скорость друг
#
#Соотношение между количеством силы и ускорением.
#(собственное отталкивание индивидуума) = (собственная м
#(отталкивание другого индивида) = (масса другого индиви
#(величина взаимного притяжения между собой и другими) =
#
#(Направление взаимного притяжения между собой и другими
#Если знак положительный. Сам индивид притягивает к себе
#Если знак отрицательный. Сам индивид притягивает к себе
#
#
#Изменение скорости.
#(новая скорость) = (исходная скорость) + ((ускорение) *
#Изменение положения.
#(новое положение) = ((исходная скорость) * (продолжител
```

```
##########################

####プロセスベースの物質動作シミュレーションプログラムを動かすため
#  個体や粒子。それらが存在する空間。時間経過に伴う、それらの状態の

#空間地理的な情報。
#グローバルな地図情報。ローカルな地図情報。
##そのXY座標における、各種の引力と斥力の、合計や重なり合い。引力レ

#物質の構成要素としての、個体や粒子。
#ある個体における、内部属性や内部情報。
##その個体の、速度と加速度。その個体が行使する斥力の大きさ。
##その個体の、進行方向。
##その個体の、熱量。その個体の、発熱の度合いや温度。
##その個体の、位置のXY座標。
##その個体の、質量。単位体積当たりの質量。総質量。その個体が行使す
##その個体の、体積。その個体の、表面積。

#複数の個体の間における、相互作用。
##その個体に対して掛かる、引力と斥力の、合計。
##その個体が対外的に行使する、引力と斥力の、合計。それらの空間的な

##その個体と他の個体との衝突や接触。それらの個体の間における、引力
##双方の個体における、位置の同一性や重複性。

#そうした相互作用の発生時における、力量保存の法則。保存性の力とエネ
##その法則に従って、双方の個体同士の力の行使の後における、新たな速
##引力は、各々の個体における質量が変化しない限り、一定不変であるこ

#各々の個体における、引力や斥力の変化要因。
#引力の場合。その個体の質量が増減すること。
#  例。その個体が、より小さな複数の部分個体へと、割れて分裂し拡散す
#  例。その個体が、より大きな単一個体へと、相互結合し相互癒着するこ
#斥力の場合。その個体の速度や加速度が増減すること。その個体の熱量が

#流体。複数の個体が、互いに一つにまとまったスーパークラスの状態で、
#固体。複数の個体が、互いに一つにまとまったスーパークラスの状態で、
```

#静態。動かない個体は、周囲に対して、絶えず引力を及ぼしていること。
#　それは、周囲の個体を、それ自身へと引き寄せるように動かす力である
#　次に。それは、それ自身へと引き寄せられた周囲の個体を、それ自身の
#　それは、初期的あるいは中途的には、周囲の個体にとって、プラスの動
#　それは、終局的には、周囲の個体にとって、マイナスの動力であること

#動態。動く個体は、周囲に対して、斥力を及ぼしていること。それは、周

#圧力。
#　それ自身では動こうとしないある個体を動かそうとして、その個体の外
#　それ自身では止まろうとしないある個体を止めようとして、その個体の

#個体や粒子の動き方。直線運動。曲線運動。往復運動。波動。

#-----
#プロセス間におけるデータ通信。それは、その個体自身と他個体との間に
#
#キューを通して、他のプロセスとしての他の個体と、各種データのやり取
#
#各プロセスにおいて。
#キューの入力と出力は、共に配列データとすること。
#プロセス内部で無限ループを実行して、外部からの入力の取得と、それに

#---
#キューの出力。
#その個体自身の、物理的位置。
#その個体自身の、質量。
#その個体自身の、速度と加速度。
#その個体自身の、半径サイズ。

#---
#キューの入力。
#他の個体の、物理的位置。
#他の個体の、質量。
#他の個体の、速度と加速度。

```
#他の個体の、半径サイズ。



#-----
#プロセス内部における数値計算。
#
#
#その個体自身の、物理的位置。
#その個体自身の、質量。
#他の個体の、物理的位置。
#他の個体の、質量。
#上記の４つの数値に基づいて、その他個体からの引力を、計算すること。
#
#
#その個体自身の、物理的位置。
#その個体自身の、半径サイズ。
#他の個体の、物理的位置。
#他の個体の、半径サイズ。
#上記の４つの数値に基づいて、自他の衝突の有無を、計算すること。



#---
#引力について。
#
#引力の大きさ。
#その値は、自他の質量の積に、比例すること。
#その値は、自他の距離の２乗に、反比例すること。
#その値は、以下の手順で計算されること。
#（引力の大きさ）=（万有引力定数）*（（その個体自身の質量）*（他
#万有引力定数。その値は、一定であること。



#---
#斥力について。
#
#その個体自身の、質量。
#その個体自身の、速度と加速度。
#他の個体の、質量。
#他の個体の、速度と加速度。
```

#上記の４つの数値に基づいて、自他の衝突時における、その個体自身が他

#---
#力量の総合計算。
#
#引力について。
#（引力の大きさ）=（万有引力定数）*（（その個体自身の質量）*（他
#
#斥力について。
#（その個体自身の力量）=（その個体自身の質量）*（その個体自身の加
#（他個体の力量）=（他個体の質量）*（他個体の加速度）
#
#上記の自他の引力と斥力とを、足し合わせること。
#その結果算出される自他の力量バランスを元に、その個体自身の、新たな
#その結果を元に、その個体自身の新たな物理的位置を、算出すること。
#
#加速度。
#（その個体自身の加速度）=（（その個体自身の新たな速度）ー（その個
#（他個体の加速度）=（（他個体の新たな速度）ー（他個体の元の速度）
#
#力量と加速度との関係。
#（その個体自身の斥力）=（その個体自身の質量）*（その個体自身の加
#（他個体の斥力）=（他個体の質量）*（他個体の加速度）
#（自他相互の引力の大きさ）=（万有引力定数）*（（その個体自身の質
#
#（自他相互の引力の向き）=（（その個体自身の質量）ー（他個体の質量
#その符号がプラスの場合。その個体自身が、他個体を、その個体自身へと
#その符号がマイナスの場合。その個体自身が、他個体へと引き寄せられる
#
#
#速度の変化。
#（新たな速度）=（元の速度）+（（加速度）*（経過時間の長さ））
#位置の変化。
#（新たな位置）=（（元の速度）*（経過時間の長さ））+（１／２）*

##########################

```
#### Komponenten, die zur Ausführung eines prozessbasier
# Individuen und Partikel. Der Raum, in dem sie existier

#Räumliche geografische Informationen.
#Globale kartografische Informationen. Lokale kartografi
##Die Summe oder Überlagerung der verschiedenen Anziehun

#Ein Individuum oder Teilchen als Bestandteil der Materi
#Die inneren Eigenschaften und die inneren Informationen
##Geschwindigkeit und Beschleunigung eines Individuums.
##Die Richtung, in die sich das Individuum bewegt.
##Die vom Individuum erzeugte Wärmemenge. Der Grad der v
##Die XY-Koordinaten der Position des Individuums.
##Masse des Individuums. Masse pro Volumeneinheit. Die G
##Volumen des Individuums. Oberfläche eines Individuums.

##Die Wechselwirkung zwischen den Individuen.
##Die Summe der Anziehungs- und Abstoßungskräfte, die au
##Die Summe der äußeren Anziehungs- und Abstoßungskräfte

##Kollisionen und Kontakte zwischen dem Individuum und a
##Die Identität oder Überschneidung der Positionen der b

##Das Gesetz der Erhaltung der Kraft, wenn solche Wechse
##Die Berechnung der neuen Geschwindigkeit oder Beschleu
##Die Anziehungskraft ist konstant und unveränderlich, s

#Faktoren, die die Anziehungs- und Abstoßungskräfte in j
##Im Falle der Anziehung. Eine Zunahme oder Abnahme der
# Beispiel. Das Aufbrechen, Aufspalten und Verteilen ein
# Beispiel. Das Individuum fusioniert und verschmilzt mi
#Im Falle der Abstoßung. Eine Zunahme oder Abnahme der G

#Flüssig. Die Bewegung mehrerer Individuen in einer Ober
#Festkörper. Eine Superklasse von mehreren Individuen, d

#Statischer Zustand. Ein unbewegliches Individuum, das e
# Dass es eine Kraft ist, die das umgebende Individuum s
# Weiter. Dass es die Kraft ist, die bewirkt, dass die u
```

```
# Sie muss eine positive Kraft für die umgebenden Indivi
# Sie muss am Ende eine negative Kraft für die umgebende

#Dynamik. Dass ein sich bewegendes Individuum eine absto

#Druck.
# Eine Kraft, die von außen oder innen auf ein Individuu
# Eine Kraft, die von außen oder innen auf ein Individuu

#Die Art und Weise, wie sich ein Individuum oder ein Tei


#-----
#Datenkommunikation zwischen Prozessen. Das heißt, die D
#Warteschlange.
#Austausch verschiedener Daten mit anderen Individuen al
#
#In jedem Prozess.
#Die Eingabe und die Ausgabe der Warteschlange müssen be
##Um eine Endlosschleife innerhalb des Prozesses laufen

#---
#Ausgabe einer Warteschlange.
#Der physische Ort des Individuums selbst.
#Die Masse des Individuums.
#Die Geschwindigkeit und Beschleunigung des Individuums
#Die Größe des Radius des Individuums selbst.


#---
#Eingabe in die Warteschlange.
#Die physische Position eines anderen Individuums.
#Die Masse des anderen Individuums.
#Geschwindigkeit und Beschleunigung des anderen Individu
#Größe des Radius des anderen Individuums.



#-----
#Numerische Berechnung innerhalb des Prozesses.
```

```
#
#
#Die physische Position des Individuums selbst.
#Die Masse des Individuums selbst.
#Physikalische Position des anderen Individuums.
#Die Masse des anderen Individuums.
#Berechnen Sie die Anziehungskraft des anderen Individu
#
#
#Die physische Position des Individuums selbst.
#Die Größe des Radius des Individuums selbst.
#Die physische Position des anderen Individuums.
#Die Größe des Radius des anderen Individuums.
#Berechne anhand der vier obigen Werte, ob eine Kollisio


#---
#Über die Gravitationskraft.
#
#Die Größe der Gravitationskraft.
#Der Wert ist proportional zum Produkt aus den Massen vo
#Der Wert ist umgekehrt proportional zum Quadrat des Abs
#Der Wert muss nach folgendem Verfahren berechnet werden
#(Größe der Anziehung) = (universelle Gravitationskonsta

#Die universelle Gravitationskonstante. Ihr Wert muss ko


#---
#Über die Abstoßung.
#
#Die Masse des Körpers selbst.
##Die Geschwindigkeit und Beschleunigung des Individuums
#Die Masse eines anderen Individuums.
#Geschwindigkeit und Beschleunigung des anderen Individu
##Berechnen Sie auf der Grundlage der vier oben genannte


#---
#Berechnung der gesamten Kraftkapazität.
```

```
#
#---
#Über die Anziehungskraft der Schwerkraft.
#(Größe der Anziehung) = (universelle Gravitationskonsta
#---
#Über die Abstoßung.
#(eigenes Kraftvermögen des Individuums) = (eigene Masse
#(Kraftkapazität des anderen Individuums) = (Masse des a

#Addiert man die oben genannten Anziehungs- und Abstoßun
#Berechnen Sie auf der Grundlage des sich ergebenden Gle
#Berechne die neue physische Position des Individuums ba

#---
#Beschleunigung.
#(die eigene Beschleunigung) = ((die eigene neue Geschwi
#(Beschleunigung des anderen Individuums) = ((neue Gesch
#
#Relation zwischen Kraft und Beschleunigung.
#(eigene Abstoßung des Individuums) = (eigene Masse des
#(Abstoßung des anderen Individuums) = (Masse des andere
#(Größe der gegenseitigen Anziehung zwischen sich selbst
#
#(Richtung der gegenseitigen Anziehung zwischen sich sel
#Wenn das Vorzeichen positiv ist. Das Individuum selbst
#Wenn das Vorzeichen negativ ist. Das Individuum selbst
#
#
#Änderung der Geschwindigkeit.
#(neue Geschwindigkeit) = (ursprüngliche Geschwindigkeit
#Änderung der Position.
#(neue Position) = ((ursprüngliche Geschwindigkeit) * (I




##########################
```

```
#### Composants nécessaires à l'exécution d'un programme
# Individus et particules. L'espace dans lequel ils exis

#Informations géographiques spatiales.
#Informations cartographiques globales. Information cart
##La somme ou la superposition des différentes forces d'

#Un individu ou une particule en tant que constituant de
#Les attributs internes et les informations internes d'u
##La vitesse et l'accélération d'un individu. L'ampleur
##La direction dans laquelle l'individu se déplace.
##La quantité de chaleur générée par l'individu. Le degr
##Les coordonnées XY de la position de l'individu.
##Masse de l'individu. Masse par unité de volume. La mas
##Volume de l'individu. Surface d'un individu.

##L'interaction entre les individus.
##La somme des forces d'attraction et de répulsion exerc
##La somme des forces externes d'attraction et de répuls

##Collisions et contacts entre l'individu et d'autres in
##L'identité ou le chevauchement des positions des deux

##La loi de conservation de la force lors de ces interac
##Calculer, pour chaque individu, la nouvelle vitesse ou
##La force de répulsion est constante et invariante tant

#Les facteurs qui modifient les forces d'attraction et c
##Dans le cas de l'attraction. Une augmentation ou une c
# Exemple. L'éclatement, la division et la diffusion d'u
# Exemple. Les individus fusionnent et s'unissent les un
#Dans le cas de la répulsion. Une augmentation ou une di

#Fluide. Le mouvement de plusieurs individus dans une su
#Solide. Une superclasse d'individus multiples qui sont

#État statique. Un individu immobile exerçant une force
# Qu'il s'agit d'une force qui déplace l'individu enviro
# Suivant. Que c'est la force qui fait que les individus
# Qu'elle soit une force positive pour les individus qui
```

```
# Elle doit être une force négative pour les individus q

#Dynamique. Qu'un individu en mouvement exerce une force

#La pression.
# Une force appliquée de l'extérieur ou de l'intérieur d
# Une force appliquée de l'extérieur ou de l'intérieur d

#La façon dont un individu ou une particule se déplace.


#-----
#Communication de données entre processus. C'est-à-dire
#File d'attente.
#Échange de diverses données avec d'autres individus ou
#
#Dans chaque processus.
#L'entrée et la sortie de la file d'attente doivent être
##Pour exécuter une boucle infinie à l'intérieur du proc

#---
#Sortie d'une file d'attente.
#L'emplacement physique de l'individu lui-même.
#La masse de l'individu.
#La vitesse et l'accélération de l'individu.
#La taille du rayon de l'individu lui-même.


#---
#Entrée de la file d'attente.
#L'emplacement physique d'un autre individu.
#La masse de l'autre individu.
#La vitesse et l'accélération de l'autre individu.
#La taille du rayon de l'autre individu.



#-----
#Calcul numérique à l'intérieur du processus.
#
```

```
#
#La position physique de l'individu lui-même.
#La masse de l'individu lui-même.
#La position physique de l'autre individu.
#La masse de l'autre individu.
#Calculez la force d'attraction de l'autre individu en f
#
#
#La position physique de l'individu lui-même.
#La taille du rayon de l'individu lui-même.
#La position physique de l'autre individu.
#La taille du rayon de l'autre individu.
#Calculer s'il y a ou non une collision entre lui-même e


#---
#A propos de la force gravitationnelle.
#
#L'ampleur de la force gravitationnelle.
#La valeur est proportionnelle au produit des masses de
#La valeur est inversement proportionnelle au carré de l
#La valeur doit être calculée par la procédure suivante.
#(magnitude de l'attraction) = (constante universelle de

#La constante universelle de gravitation. Sa valeur doit


#---
#A propos de la répulsion.
#
#La masse du corps lui-même.
##La vitesse et l'accélération de l'individu.
#La masse d'un autre individu.
#La vitesse et l'accélération de l'autre individu.
##Sur la base des quatre valeurs ci-dessus, calculez la


#---
#Calcul de la capacité de force totale.
#
```

```
#---
#A propos de l'attraction gravitationnelle.
#(magnitude de l'attraction) = (constante universelle de
#---
#A propos de la répulsion.
#(capacité de force de l'individu) = (masse de l'indivic
#(Capacité de force de l'autre individu) = (masse de l'a

#En additionnant les forces d'attraction et de répulsion
#En se basant sur l'équilibre des forces de soi et des a
#Calculer la nouvelle position physique de l'individu en

#---
#Accélération.
#(accélération de l'individu) = ((nouvelle vitesse de l'
#(accélération de l'autre individu) = ((nouvelle vitesse
#
#Relation entre la quantité de force et l'accélération.
#(répulsion de l'individu) = (masse de l'individu) * (ac
#(répulsion de l'autre individu) = (masse de l'autre ind
#(magnitude de l'attraction mutuelle entre soi et les au
#
#(Direction de l'attraction mutuelle entre soi et les au
#Si le signe est positif. L'individu lui-même attire les
#Lorsque le signe est négatif. L'individu lui-même est a
#
#
#Changement de vitesse.
#(nouvelle vitesse) = (vitesse initiale) + ((accélératio
#Changement de position.
#(nouvelle position) = ((vitesse initiale) * (durée du t




##########################

#### Componentes necessários para executar um programa c
```

```
# Indivíduos e partículas. O espaço em que eles existem.

#Informações geográficas espaciais.
#Informações cartográficas globais. Informações cartográ
##A soma ou a superposição das várias forças de atração

#Um indivíduo ou partícula como um constituinte da matér
#Os atributos internos e as informações internas de um i
##Velocidade e aceleração de um indivíduo. A magnitude d
##A direção na qual o indivíduo está se movendo.
##A quantidade de calor gerada pelo indivíduo. O grau de
##As coordenadas XY da posição do indivíduo.
##Massa do indivíduo. Massa por unidade de volume. Massa
##Volume do indivíduo. Área de superfície de um indivídu

##A interação entre os indivíduos.
##A soma das forças de atração e repulsão exercidas sobr
##A soma das forças externas de atração e repulsão exerc

##Colisões e contatos entre o indivíduo e outros indivíd
##A identidade ou sobreposição de posições de ambos os i

##A lei de conservação da força quando essas interações
##Calcular, para cada indivíduo, a nova velocidade ou ac
##A força de atração é constante e invariável, desde que

#Fatores que alteram as forças de atração e repulsão em
##No caso da atração. Um aumento ou uma diminuição na ma
# Exemplo. A quebra, a divisão e a difusão de um indivíd
# Exemplo. O indivíduo se funde e se funde com os outros
#No caso de repulsão. Um aumento ou uma diminuição na ve

#Fluido. O movimento de vários indivíduos em uma supercl
#Sólido. Uma superclasse de vários indivíduos que são un

#Estado estático. Um indivíduo imóvel que exerce uma for
# Que é uma força que move o indivíduo ao redor de forma
# Próximo. Que é a força que faz com que os indivíduos a
# Deve ser uma força positiva para os indivíduos ao redo
# Deve ser uma força negativa para os indivíduos ao redo
```

```
#Dinâmica. Que um indivíduo em movimento exerce uma forç

#Pressão.
# Uma força aplicada de fora ou de dentro de um indivídu
# Uma força aplicada de fora ou de dentro de um indivídu

#A maneira como um indivíduo ou partícula se move. Movim



#-----
#Comunicação de dados entre processos. Ou seja, a comuni
#Fila.
#Troca de vários dados com outros indivíduos e outros pr
#
#Em cada processo.
#A entrada e a saída da fila devem ser dados de matriz.
##Para executar um loop infinito dentro do processo e re

#---
#Saída de uma fila.
#A localização física do próprio indivíduo.
#A massa do indivíduo.
#A velocidade e a aceleração do próprio indivíduo.
#O tamanho do raio do próprio indivíduo.


#---
#Entrada da fila.
#A localização física de outro indivíduo.
#A massa do outro indivíduo.
#Velocidade e aceleração do outro indivíduo.
#Tamanho do raio do outro indivíduo.



#-----
#Cálculo numérico dentro do processo.
#
```

```
#
#A posição física do próprio indivíduo.
#A massa do próprio indivíduo.
#Localização física do outro indivíduo.
#A massa do outro indivíduo.
#Calcule a força de atração do outro indivíduo com base
#
#
#A posição física do próprio indivíduo.
#O tamanho do raio do próprio indivíduo.
#A localização física do outro indivíduo.
#O tamanho do raio do outro indivíduo.
#Calcule se há ou não uma colisão entre ele e o outro co


#---
#Sobre a força gravitacional.
#
#A magnitude da força gravitacional.
#O valor é proporcional ao produto das massas de si mesm
#O valor é inversamente proporcional ao quadrado da dist
#O valor deve ser calculado pelo seguinte procedimento.
#(magnitude da atração) = (constante gravitacional unive

#A constante gravitacional universal. Seu valor deve ser


#---
#Sobre a repulsão.
#
#A massa do próprio corpo.
##A velocidade e a aceleração do indivíduo.
#A massa de outro indivíduo.
#Velocidade e aceleração do outro indivíduo.
##Com base nos quatro valores acima, calcule a quantidad


#---
#Cálculo da capacidade de força total.
#
```

```
#---
#Sobre a atração gravitacional.
#(magnitude da atração) = (constante gravitacional unive
#---
#Sobre a repulsão.
#(a capacidade de força do próprio indivíduo) = (a massa
#(Capacidade de força do outro indivíduo) = (massa do ou

#Somando as forças de atração e repulsão de si mesmo e o
#Com base no equilíbrio resultante das forças de si mesm
#Calcule a nova posição física do indivíduo com base no

#---
#Aceleração.
#(a aceleração do próprio indivíduo) = ((a nova velocida
#(aceleração do outro indivíduo) = ((nova velocidade do
#
#Relação entre a quantidade de força e a aceleração.
#(a repulsão do próprio indivíduo) = (a massa do própric
#(repulsão do outro indivíduo) = (massa do outro indivíc
#(magnitude da atração mútua entre o eu e os outros) = (
#
#(Direção da atração mútua entre o eu e os outros) = mai
#Se o sinal for positivo. O próprio indivíduo atrai outr
#Quando o sinal for negativo. O próprio indivíduo é atra
#
#
#Mudança na velocidade.
#(nova velocidade) = (velocidade original) + ((aceleraçã
#Mudança de posição.
#(nova posição) = ((velocidade original) * (duração do t




##########################
```

```
#### Componentes necesarios para ejecutar un programa de
# Individuos y partículas. El espacio en el que existen.

#Información geográfica espacial.
#Información cartográfica global. Información cartográfi
#La suma o superposición de las distintas fuerzas de atr

#Un individuo o partícula como constituyente de la mater
#Los atributos internos y la información interna de un i
##Velocidad y aceleración de un individuo. La magnitud d
##La dirección en la que se mueve el individuo.
##La cantidad de calor generada por el individuo. El gra
##Las coordenadas XY de la posición del individuo.
##Masa del individuo. Masa por unidad de volumen. Masa t
##Volumen del individuo. Superficie del individuo.

##La interacción entre individuos.
##La suma de las fuerzas de atracción y repulsión ejerci
##La suma de las fuerzas externas de atracción y repulsi

##Colisiones y contactos entre el individuo y otros indi
##La identidad o superposición de posiciones de ambos in

##La ley de conservación de la fuerza cuando se producen
##Calcular, para cada individuo, la nueva velocidad o ac
##La fuerza de atracción es constante e invariante mient

#Factores que modifican las fuerzas de atracción y repul
##En el caso de la atracción. Un aumento o disminución d
#Ejemplo. La ruptura, división y difusión de un individu
# Ejemplo. El individuo se fusiona y se funde con los de
#En el caso de la repulsión. Un aumento o disminución de

#Fluido. El movimiento de múltiples individuos en una su
#Sólido. Superclase de múltiples individuos que se unen

#Estado estático. Un individuo inmóvil que ejerce una fu
# Que es una fuerza que mueve al individuo circundante d
# Siguiente. Que es la fuerza que hace que los individuo
# Que sea una fuerza positiva para los individuos circun
```

```
# Debe ser una fuerza negativa para los individuos circu

#Dinámica. Que un individuo en movimiento ejerza una fue

#Presión.
# Una fuerza aplicada desde fuera o dentro de un indivic
#Fuerza aplicada desde fuera o dentro de un individuo pa

#La forma en que se mueve un individuo o partícula. Movi



#-----
#Comunicación de datos entre procesos. Es decir, comunic
#Cola.
#Intercambio de datos diversos con otros individuos como
#
#En cada proceso.
#La entrada y la salida de la cola deben ser ambas datos
##Ejecutar un bucle infinito dentro del proceso, y repet

#---
#Salida de una cola.
#La ubicación física del propio individuo.
#La masa del individuo.
#La velocidad y aceleración del propio individuo.
#El tamaño del radio del propio individuo.


#---
#Entrada de cola.
#La ubicación física de otro individuo.
#La masa del otro individuo.
#Velocidad y aceleración del otro individuo.
#Tamaño del radio del otro individuo.



#-----
#Cálculo numérico dentro del proceso.
```

```
#
#
#La posición física del propio individuo.
#La masa del propio individuo.
#La posición física del otro individuo.
#La masa del otro individuo.
#Calcular la fuerza de atracción del otro individuo en b
#
#
#La posición física del propio individuo.
#El tamaño del radio del propio individuo.
#La posición física del otro individuo.
#El tamaño del radio del otro individuo.
#Calcular si hay o no colisión entre el propio individuo


#---
#Sobre la fuerza gravitacional.
#
#La magnitud de la fuerza gravitatoria.
#El valor es proporcional al producto de las masas propi
#El valor es inversamente proporcional al cuadrado de la
#El valor debe calcularse mediante el siguiente procedim
#(magnitud de la atracción) = (constante gravitatoria un

#La constante gravitatoria universal. Su valor debe ser


#---
#Sobre la repulsión.
#
#La masa del propio cuerpo.
##La velocidad y aceleración del individuo.
#La masa de otro individuo.
#Velocidad y aceleración del otro individuo.
##En base a los cuatro valores anteriores, calcula la ca


#---
#Cálculo de la capacidad de fuerza total.
```

```
#
#---
#De la atracción gravitatoria.
#(magnitud de la atracción) = (constante gravitatoria ur
#---
#Sobre la repulsión.
#(capacidad de fuerza del propio individuo) = (masa del
#(Capacidad de fuerza del otro individuo) = (masa del ot

#Sumando las fuerzas mencionadas de atracción y repulsió
#En base al equilibrio resultante de las fuerzas propias
#Calcular la nueva posición física del individuo basada

#---
#Aceleración.
#(aceleración del propio individuo) = ((nueva velocidad
#(aceleración del otro individuo) = ((nueva velocidad de
#
#Relación entre cantidad de fuerza y aceleración.
#(repulsión del propio individuo) = (masa del propio ind
#(repulsión del otro individuo) = (masa del otro indivic
#(magnitud de la atracción mutua entre el individuo y lo
#
#(Dirección de la atracción mutua entre uno mismo y los
#Si el signo es positivo. El propio individuo atrae haci
#Si el signo es negativo. El propio individuo es atraído
#
#
#Cambio de velocidad.
#(nueva velocidad) = (velocidad original) + ((aceleració
#Cambio de posición.
#(nueva posición) = ((velocidad original) * (duración de




##########################
```

```
#### Komponen yang diperlukan untuk menjalankan program
# Individu dan partikel. Ruang tempat mereka berada. Tra

#Informasi geografis spasial.
#Informasi kartografi global. Informasi kartografi lokal
##Jumlah atau superposisi dari berbagai gaya tarik dan g

#Sebuah individu atau partikel sebagai penyusun materi.
#Atribut internal dan informasi internal individu.
##Kecepatan dan percepatan suatu individu. Besarnya gaya
##Arah pergerakan individu.
##Jumlah panas yang dihasilkan oleh individu. Tingkat pa
## Koordinat XY dari posisi individu.
##Massa individu. Massa per satuan volume. Massa total.
##Volume individu. Luas permukaan individu.

##Interaksi antar individu.
##Jumlah gaya tarik dan gaya tolak yang diberikan pada i
##Jumlah gaya tarik dan tolak eksternal yang diberikan o

##Tabrakan dan kontak antara individu dengan individu la
##Identitas atau tumpang tindih posisi kedua individu.

##Hukum kekekalan gaya ketika interaksi tersebut terjadi
##Untuk menghitung, untuk setiap individu, kecepatan ata
##Gaya tarik-menarik adalah konstan dan tidak berubah-ub

#Faktor-faktor yang mengubah gaya tarik dan gaya tolak p
##Dalam kasus daya tarik. Peningkatan atau penurunan mas
# Contoh. Pecahnya, terpecahnya, dan menyebarnya suatu i
# Contoh. Individu bergabung dan menyatu satu sama lain
#Dalam kasus tolakan. Peningkatan atau penurunan kecepat

#Cairan. Pergerakan beberapa individu dalam satu superke
#Padat. Superkelas yang terdiri dari beberapa individu y

#Keadaan statis. Sebuah benda yang tidak bergerak yang m
# Bahwa itu adalah gaya yang menggerakkan individu di se
# Selanjutnya. Bahwa itu adalah kekuatan yang menyebabka
# Itu harus menjadi kekuatan positif bagi individu-indiv
```

```
# Ini harus menjadi kekuatan negatif bagi individu-indiv

#Dinamika. Bahwa individu yang bergerak memberikan kekua

# Tekanan.
# Sebuah gaya yang diterapkan dari luar atau dalam indiv
# Gaya yang diberikan dari luar atau dalam individu untu

#Cara sebuah individu atau partikel bergerak. Gerak lini


#-----
#Komunikasi data antar proses. Yaitu, komunikasi data an
#Antrian.
#Pertukaran berbagai data dengan individu lain sebagai p
#
#Dalam setiap proses.
#Masukan dan keluaran dari antrian harus berupa data arr
##Untuk menjalankan perulangan tak terbatas di dalam pro

#---
#Keluaran dari sebuah antrian.
#Lokasi fisik individu itu sendiri.
#Massa dari individu tersebut.
#Kecepatan dan percepatan individu itu sendiri.
#Ukuran radius individu itu sendiri.


#---
#Input antrian.
#Lokasi fisik individu lain.
#Massa individu lain.
#Kecepatan dan percepatan individu lain.
#Ukuran radius individu lain.



#-----
#Perhitungan numerik di dalam proses.
#
```

```
#
#Posisi fisik individu itu sendiri.
#Massa dari individu itu sendiri.
#Lokasi fisik individu lain.
#Massa individu lain.
#Hitung gaya tarik dari individu lain berdasarkan empat
#
#
#Posisi fisik individu itu sendiri.
#Ukuran jari-jari individu itu sendiri.
#Lokasi fisik individu lain.
#Ukuran radius individu lain.
#Menghitung ada tidaknya tabrakan antara dirinya dengan


#---
#Tentang gaya gravitasi.
#
#Besarnya gaya gravitasi.
#Nilainya sebanding dengan hasil kali massa diri sendiri
#Nilainya berbanding terbalik dengan kuadrat jarak antar
#Nilai harus dihitung dengan prosedur berikut.
#(besarnya daya tarik) = (konstanta gravitasi universal)

#Konstanta gravitasi universal. Nilainya harus konstan.


#---
#Tentang tolakan.
#
#Massa tubuh itu sendiri.
# Kecepatan dan percepatan individu.
#Massa individu lain.
#Kecepatan dan percepatan individu lain.
##Berdasarkan empat nilai di atas, hitunglah jumlah gaya


#---
##Perhitungan kapasitas gaya total.
#
```

```
#---
#Tentang daya tarik gravitasi.
#(besarnya daya tarik) = (konstanta gravitasi universal)
#---
#Tentang tolakan.
#(kapasitas gaya individu itu sendiri) = (massa individu
#(Kapasitas gaya individu lain) = (massa individu lain)

#Jumlahkan gaya tarik dan gaya tolak diri sendiri dan or
#Berdasarkan keseimbangan yang dihasilkan dari gaya diri
#Hitung posisi fisik baru individu berdasarkan hasil di

#---
#Akselerasi.
#(percepatan individu itu sendiri) = ((kecepatan baru in
#(percepatan individu lain) = ((kecepatan baru individu
#
#Hubungan antara jumlah gaya dan percepatan.
#(tolakan individu itu sendiri) = (massa individu itu se
#(tolakan individu lain) = (massa individu lain) * (perc
#(besarnya gaya tarik-menarik antara diri sendiri dan or
#
#(Arah daya tarik timbal balik antara diri sendiri dan o
#Jika tandanya positif. Individu itu sendiri menarik ind
#Jika tandanya negatif. Individu itu sendiri tertarik pa
#
#
#Perubahan kecepatan.
#(kecepatan baru) = (kecepatan awal) + ((percepatan) * (
#Perubahan posisi.
#(posisi baru) = ((kecepatan asli) * (lama waktu yang te




##########################
```

Süreç tabanlı bir malzeme davranışı simülasyon proç
Bireyler ve parçacıklar. İçinde bulundukları uzay. Zam

#Mekansal coğrafi bilgi.
#Küresel kartografik bilgi. Yerel kartografik bilgi.
##XY koordinatlarındaki çeşitli çekim ve itme kuvvetleri

#Maddenin bir bileşeni olarak bir birey veya parçacık.
#Bir bireyin içsel nitelikleri ve içsel bilgileri.
##Bir bireyin hızı ve ivmesi. Birey tarafından uygulanan
##Bireyin hareket ettiği yön.
##Birey tarafından üretilen ısı miktarı. Birey tarafında
##Bireyin konumunun XY koordinatları.
##Bireyin kütlesi. Birim hacim başına kütle. Toplam kütl
##Bireyin hacmi. Bireyin yüzey alanı.

##Bireyler arasındaki etkileşim.
##Bireye uygulanan çekim ve itme kuvvetlerinin toplamı.
##Birey tarafından uygulanan dış çekim ve itme kuvvetler

##Birey ve diğer bireyler arasındaki çarpışmalar ve tema
##Her iki bireyin pozisyonlarının özdeşliği ya da örtüşm

##Bu tür etkileşimler meydana geldiğinde kuvvetin korunu
##Bu yasaya göre iki birey arasındaki kuvvetlerin uygula
##Her bireyin kütlesi değişmediği sürece itme kuvveti sa

#Her bireydeki çekim ve itme kuvvetlerini değiştiren fak
##Çekim durumunda. Bireyin kütlesinde bir artış veya aza
#Örnek. Bir bireyin parçalanması, bölünmesi ve birden fa
Örnek. Bireyler birbirlerine bağlanarak ve karşılıklı
#İtme durumunda. Bireyin hızında ya da ivmesinde bir art

#Akışkan. Birden fazla bireyin, şekillerinin değişkenliğ
#Katı. Şekillerinin sabitliğini koruyarak birbirleriyle

#Statik durum. Çevresine sabit bir çekim kuvveti uygulay
Çevresindeki bireyi kendisine doğru çekecek şekilde ha
Sonraki. Kendisine doğru çekilen çevredeki bireylerin
Çevresindeki bireyler için ya başlangıçta ya da ortada

```
# Sonunda çevresindeki bireyler için negatif bir güç olm

#Dinamik. Hareket eden bir bireyin çevresine itici bir k

#Basınç.
# Kendi başına hareket etmeyen bir bireyi hareket ettirm
# Kendi kendine durmayan bir bireyi durdurmak için bir b

#Bir bireyin veya parçacığın hareket etme şekli. Doğrusa


#-----
#Süreçler arası veri iletişimi. Yani, bireyin kendisi il
#Kuyruk.
#Kuyruklar aracılığıyla diğer süreçler olarak diğer bire
#
#Her işlemde.
#Kuyruğun girdisi ve çıktısının her ikisi de dizi verisi
##Sürecin içinde sonsuz bir döngü çalıştırmak ve dışarıd

#---
#Bir kuyruğun çıktısı.
#Bireyin kendisinin fiziksel konumu.
#Bireyin kütlesi.
#Bireyin kendi hızı ve ivmesi.
#Bireyin kendisinin yarıçap boyutu.


#---
#Kuyruk girişi.
#Başka bir bireyin fiziksel konumu.
#Diğer bireyin kütlesi.
#Diğer bireyin hızı ve ivmesi.
#Diğer bireyin yarıçap boyutu.



#-----
#İşlem içinde sayısal hesaplama.
#
```

```
#
#Bireyin fiziksel konumu.
#Bireyin kendi kütlesi.
#Diğer bireyin fiziksel konumu.
#Diğer bireyin kütlesi.
#Yukarıdaki dört değere dayanarak diğer bireyden gelen ç
#
#
#Bireyin kendisinin fiziksel konumu.
#Bireyin kendisinin yarıçap boyutu.
#Diğer bireyin fiziksel konumu.
#Diğer bireyin yarıçap boyutu.
#Yukarıdaki dört değere dayanarak kendisi ve bir başkası


#---
#Yerçekimi kuvveti hakkında.
#
#Yerçekimi kuvvetinin büyüklüğü.
#Değer, benlik ve diğerlerinin kütlelerinin çarpımıyla o
#Değer, benlik ve diğeri arasındaki mesafenin karesi ile
#Değer aşağıdaki prosedürle hesaplanmalıdır.
#(Çekimin büyüklüğü) = (evrensel çekim sabiti) * ((birey

#Evrensel yerçekimi sabiti. Değeri sabit olmalıdır.


#---
#İtme hakkında.
#
#Vücudun kendi kütlesi.
##Bireyin hızı ve ivmesi.
#Başka bir bireyin kütlesi.
#Diğer bireyin hızı ve ivmesi.
##Yukarıdaki dört değere dayanarak, kendisi ile diğer bi


#---
#Toplam kuvvet kapasitesinin hesaplanması.
#
```

```
#---
#Yerçekimsel çekim hakkında.
#(çekimin büyüklüğü) = (evrensel çekim sabiti) * ((birey
#---
#İtme hakkında.
#(bireyin kendi kuvvet kapasitesi) = (bireyin kendi kütl
#(Diğer bireyin kuvvet kapasitesi) = (diğer bireyin kütl

#Yukarıda bahsedilen benlik ve diğerlerinin çekim ve iti
#Benlik ve diğerlerinin kuvvetlerinin ortaya çıkan denge
#Yukarıdakilerin sonucuna dayanarak bireyin kendi yeni f

#---
#İvme.
#(bireyin kendi ivmesi) = ((bireyin kendi yeni hızı) - (
#(diğer bireyin ivmesi) = ((diğer bireyin yeni hızı) - (
#
#Kuvvet miktarı ve ivme arasındaki ilişki.
#(bireyin kendi itme kuvveti) = (bireyin kendi kütlesi)
#(diğer bireyin itme kuvveti) = (diğer bireyin kütlesi)
#(benlik ve diğerleri arasındaki karşılıklı çekimin büyü
#
#(Kendisi ve diğerleri arasındaki karşılıklı çekimin yön
#İşaret pozitifse. Bireyin kendisi diğer bireyleri kendi
#İşaret negatif olduğunda. Bireyin kendisi diğer bireye
#
#
#Hızdaki değişim.
#(yeni hız) = (orijinal hız) + ((ivme) * (geçen süre))
#Pozisyon değişikliği.
#(yeni konum) = ((orijinal hız) * (geçen sürenin uzunluğ
```

```
############################
```

공정 기반 재료 거동 시뮬레이션 프로그램을 실행하는 데 필요한

개체 및 입자. 입자가 존재하는 공간. 시간에 따른 상태의 변화.

#공간 지리 정보.
#글로벌 지도 제작 정보. 지역 지도 제작 정보.
##XY 좌표에서 다양한 인력 및 반발력의 합 또는 중첩. 인력 레이더.

#물질의 구성 요소로서의 개체 또는 입자.
#개체의 내부 속성 및 내부 정보.
##개체의 속도와 가속도. 개체가 가하는 반발력의 크기.
##개체가 이동하는 방향.
#개체에서 발생하는 열의 양. ##개체에서 발생하는 열의 양입니다. 개
##개체 위치의 XY 좌표입니다.
##개체의 질량. 단위 부피당 질량입니다. 총 질량입니다. 개체가 가하
##개체의 부피. 개체의 표면적.

##개체 간의 상호작용.
##개체에 가해지는 인력과 반발력의 합입니다.
##개체에 가해지는 외부 인력과 반발력의 합입니다. 공간 분포.

##개인과 다른 개인 간의 충돌 및 접촉. 해당 개인들 간의 인력 및 반
##두 개체의 동일성 또는 위치의 겹침.

##이러한 상호작용이 일어날 때 적용되는 힘의 보존 법칙. 보수적인 힘
##이 법칙에 따라 두 개체 사이에 힘이 작용한 후 각 개체에 대해 새로
##인력은 각 개체의 질량이 변하지 않는 한 일정하고 불변합니다.

#각 개체의 인력 및 반발력을 변화시키는 요인.
##인력의 경우. 개체의 질량이 증가하거나 감소합니다.
예시. 한 개체가 여러 개의 작은 하위 개체로 분리, 분할, 확산되는
예시. 개체는 서로 결합하고 상호 접착하여 더 큰 단일 개체로 합체
#반발의 경우. 개체의 속도 또는 가속도의 증가 또는 감소. 해당 개체

#유체. 하나의 슈퍼클래스에 속하는 여러 개체가 서로 다른 모양을 유
#고체. 모양을 일정하게 유지하면서 가만히 서 있거나 구르면서 서로

#정적 상태. 움직이지 않는 개체가 주변 환경에 일정한 중력을 가하는
주변 개체를 자기 쪽으로 끌어당기는 방식으로 주변 개체를 움직이는
다음. 자기에게 끌려온 주변 개체를 자기 아래에 고정시키고 움직이
처음에는 또는 중간에는 주변 개체에게 긍정적인 힘이어야 합니다.
결국에는 주변 개인에게 부정적인 힘이 되어야 합니다. 부정적인 역

#역학. 움직이는 개체가 주변에 반발력을 가하는 것입니다. 주변 개체

#압력.
스스로 움직이지 않는 개체를 움직이기 위해 개체의 외부 또는 내부
스스로 멈추지 않는 개체를 멈추게 하기 위해 개체의 외부 또는 내

#개체 또는 입자가 움직이는 방식. 직선 운동. 곡선 운동. 왕복 운동

#-----
#프로세스 간 데이터 통신. 즉, 개인 자체와 다른 개인 간의 데이터
#대기열.
#대기열을 통해 다른 프로세스로서 다른 개인과 다양한 데이터를 교환
#
#각 프로세스.
#큐의 입력과 출력은 모두 배열 데이터여야 합니다.
##프로세스 내부에서 무한 루프를 실행하고 외부로부터 입력을 획득하

#---
#대기열의 #출력.
#개인 자체의 물리적 위치.
#개체의 질량.
#개체의 자체 속도 및 가속도.
#개체 자체의 반경 크기.

#---
#대기열 입력.
#다른 개체의 물리적 위치.
#다른 개체의 질량.
#다른 개체의 #속도 및 가속도.
#다른 개체의 #반경 크기.

#-----
#프로세스 내부의 수치 계산.
#
#

```
#개체 자체의 물리적 위치.
#개체 자체의 질량.
#다른 개체의 #물리적 위치.
#다른 개체의 질량.
#위의 네 가지 값을 바탕으로 다른 개체의 인력을 계산합니다.
#
#
#개체 자체의 물리적 위치.
#개체 자체의 반경 크기.
#다른 개체의 물리적 위치.
#다른 개체의 반경 크기입니다.
#위의 네 가지 값을 기반으로 자신과 다른 개체 간의 충돌 여부를 계


#---
#중력에 대한 정보입니다.
#
#중력의 크기입니다.
#이 값은 자신과 타인의 질량의 곱에 비례합니다.
#자신과 상대방 사이의 거리의 제곱에 반비례하는 값입니다.
#이 값은 다음 절차에 따라 계산해야 합니다.
#(인력의 크기) = (만유인력의 상수) * ((개체의 질량) * (상대방의

#만유인력의 상수. 이 값은 일정해야 합니다.


#---
#반발력에 대해.
#
#몸 자체의 질량.
##개체의 속도와 가속도.
#다른 개체의 질량.
#다른 개체의 #속도 및 가속도.
##위의 네 가지 값을 바탕으로, 자신과 다른 개체가 충돌할 때 자신과


#---
#총 힘의 용량을 계산합니다.
#
#---
```

```
#중력에 대한 정보.
#(인력의 크기) = (만유인력의 상수) * ((개체 자체의 질량) * (다
#---
#반발력에 대해
#(개체 자체의 힘 용량) = (개체 자체의 질량) * (개체 자체의 가속
#(다른 개체의 힘 용량) = (다른 개체의 질량)*(다른 개체의 가속도

#위에서 언급한 자신과 타인의 인력과 반발력을 합산합니다.
#자신과 다른 사람의 힘의 결과 균형을 바탕으로 개인의 새로운 속도
#위의 결과를 바탕으로 개인의 새로운 물리적 위치를 계산합니다.

#---
#가속도.
#(개인 자신의 가속도) = ((개인 자신의 새로운 속도) - (개인 자신
#(다른 개체의 가속도) = ((다른 개체의 새 속도) - (다른 개체의 원
#
#힘의 양과 가속도 사이의 관계.
#(개체의 자체 반발력) = (개체의 자체 질량) * (개체의 자체 가속도
#(다른 개체의 반발력) = (다른 개체의 질량) * (다른 개체의 가속도
#(자기와 다른 개체 사이의 상호 인력 크기) = (만유인력의 상수) *
#
#(자기와 다른 개체 사이의 상호 인력 방향) = ((개체 자체의 질량)-
#부호가 양수인 경우. 개체 자체가 다른 개체를 자기 쪽으로 끌어당깁
#부호가 음수인 경우. 개체 자체가 다른 개체를 끌어당깁니다.
#
#
#속도의 변화.
#(새 속도) = (원래 속도) + ((가속도) * (경과된 시간))
#위치 변경.
#(새 위치) = ((원래 속도) * (경과 시간 길이)) + (1/2) * (가속

##########################

#### Componenti necessari per eseguire un programma di s
# Individui e particelle. Lo spazio in cui esistono. Le
```

```
#Informazioni geografiche spaziali.
#Informazioni cartografiche globali. Informazioni cartog
##La somma o la sovrapposizione delle varie forze di att

#Un individuo o una particella come costituente della ma
#Gli attributi interni e le informazioni interne di un i
##Velocità e accelerazione di un individuo. L'entità del
##La direzione in cui l'individuo si muove.
##La quantità di calore generata dall'individuo. Il grad
##Le coordinate XY della posizione dell'individuo.
##Massa dell'individuo. Massa per unità di volume. Massa
##Volume dell'individuo. Superficie di un individuo.

##L'interazione tra gli individui.
##La somma delle forze di attrazione e repulsione eserci
##La somma delle forze esterne di attrazione e repulsion

##Collisioni e contatti tra l'individuo e altri individu
##L'identità o la sovrapposizione delle posizioni di ent

##La legge di conservazione della forza quando si verifi
##Calcolare, per ogni individuo, la nuova velocità o acc
##La forza di attrazione è costante e invariante finché

#Fattori che modificano le forze di attrazione e repulsi
##Nel caso dell'attrazione. Un aumento o una diminuzione
#Esempio. La scomposizione, la divisione e la diffusione
# Esempio. L'individuo si fonde e si confonde con l'altr
#Nel caso della repulsione. Un aumento o una diminuzione

#Fluido. Il movimento di più individui in una superclass
#Solido. Una superclasse di individui multipli che si un

#Stato statico. Un individuo immobile che esercita una f
# Che è una forza che muove l'individuo circostante in m
# Il prossimo. Che è la forza che fa sì che gli individu
# Deve essere una forza positiva per gli individui circo
# Alla fine deve essere una forza negativa per gli indiv
```

```
#Dinamica. Che un individuo in movimento esercita una fo

#Pressione.
# Una forza applicata dall'esterno o dall'interno di un
# Una forza applicata dall'esterno o dall'interno di un

#Il modo in cui un individuo o una particella si muove.



#-----
#Comunicazione di dati tra processi. Ovvero, la comunica
#Coda.
#Scambio di vari dati con altri individui o altri proces
#
#In ogni processo.
#L'ingresso e l'uscita della coda devono essere entrambi
##Per eseguire un ciclo infinito all'interno del process

#---
#Uscita di una coda.
#La posizione fisica dell'individuo stesso.
#La massa dell'individuo.
#La velocità e l'accelerazione dell'individuo stesso.
#La dimensione del raggio dell'individuo stesso.


#---
#Ingresso della coda.
#La posizione fisica di un altro individuo.
#La massa dell'altro individuo.
#Velocità e accelerazione dell'altro individuo.
#Dimensione del raggio dell'altro individuo.



#-----
#Calcolo numerico all'interno del processo.
#
#
```

```
#La posizione fisica dell'individuo stesso.
#La massa dell'individuo stesso.
#La posizione fisica dell'altro individuo.
#La massa dell'altro individuo.
#Calcolare la forza di attrazione dell'altro individuo i
#
#
#La posizione fisica dell'individuo stesso.
#La dimensione del raggio dell'individuo stesso.
#La posizione fisica dell'altro individuo.
#La dimensione del raggio dell'altro individuo.
#Calcolare se c'è o meno una collisione tra l'individuo


#---
#Per quanto riguarda la forza gravitazionale.
#
#La grandezza della forza gravitazionale.
#Il valore è proporzionale al prodotto delle masse di sé
#Il valore è inversamente proporzionale al quadrato dell
#Il valore deve essere calcolato con la seguente procedu
#(magnitudine dell'attrazione) = (costante di gravitazio

#La costante gravitazionale universale. Il suo valore de


#---
#Circa la repulsione.
#
#La massa del corpo stesso.
#La velocità e l'accelerazione dell'individuo.
#La massa di un altro individuo.
#Velocità e accelerazione dell'altro individuo.
##In base ai quattro valori precedenti, calcolare la qua


#---
#Calcolo della capacità di forza totale.
#
#---
```

```
#A proposito dell'attrazione gravitazionale.
#(magnitudine dell'attrazione) = (costante gravitazional
#---
#Per quanto riguarda la repulsione.
#(capacità di forza dell'individuo) = (massa dell'indivi
#(capacità di forza dell'altro individuo) = (massa dell'

#Sommando le suddette forze di attrazione e repulsione c
#In base all'equilibrio risultante delle forze di sé e c
#Calcolare la nuova posizione fisica dell'individuo in b

#---
#Accelerazione.
#(accelerazione dell'individuo) = ((nuova velocità dell'
#(accelerazione dell'altro individuo) = ((nuova velocità
#
#Relazione tra quantità di forza e accelerazione.
#(repulsione propria dell'individuo) = (massa propria de
#(repulsione dell'altro individuo) = (massa dell'altro i
#(entità dell'attrazione reciproca tra sé e gli altri) =
#
#(Direzione dell'attrazione reciproca tra sé e gli altri
#Se il segno è positivo. L'individuo stesso attrae gli a
#Quando il segno è negativo. L'individuo stesso è attrat
#
#
#Cambiamento di velocità.
#(nuova velocità) = (velocità originale) + ((accelerazio
#Cambiamento di posizione.
#(nuova posizione) = ((velocità originale) * (lunghezza
```

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